

Solid Waste Management Plan
2007-2017
Final for Adoption

City of Sandy Springs, Georgia
January 6, 2009

City of Sandy Springs
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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Definition of the Planning Area

The City of Sandy Springs was incorporated December 1, 2005, as the seventh largest city in Georgia. It is located in Fulton County, north of the City of Atlanta and south of the City of Roswell. Its western boundary is the Chattahoochee River (Cobb County lies on the other side of the river), and to the City's east are DeKalb County and a small portion of Gwinnett County. The population of Sandy Springs is estimated by the US Census Bureau to be 98,000 currently, with a geographic area of 24,821 acres.

1.2 Person Responsible for the Plan

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1.3 Public Involvement During the Planning Process

A public hearing was advertised to introduce the Solid Waste Management Plan as part of the City Council meeting agendas and was heard on Tuesday, December 19, 2006 at 7:00pm at the regular meeting of the Mayor and City Council of Sandy Springs. There was one comment from the public in support.

A second public hearing was held to request approval to transmit the Solid Waste Management Plan to the Atlanta Regional Commission on November 20, 2007 at 6:00pm at a regular meeting of the Mayor and City Council. There were no comments from the public.

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Inter-agency Coordination

Three additional meetings were held to coordinate the update of the solid waste management plan with other City departments and other planning efforts to assure consistency within the City and with State and Federal planning requirements. Meeting dates and purposes follow:

On July 22 and 24, 2008 to coordinate comments on the plan revision with staff from City Planning, Public Works and Grants Management, and management from the State DCA and Keep North Fulton Beautiful office.

On August 6, 2008 to coordinate solid waste disaster/emergency planning with City Fire and Police staff with FEMA plans currently under way for emergency preparedness planning.

1.4 Overview of the Area Covered in the Plan

1.4.1 Planning Area

The City of Sandy Springs lies within the Atlanta Regional Commission's (ARC) planning area for metropolitan Atlanta. The ARC region consists of ten counties in their entirety surrounding downtown Atlanta and portions of an additional ten counties for air quality planning. The number of counties grows every Census as population increases and more counties fall into noncompliance with Federal Air Quality standards.

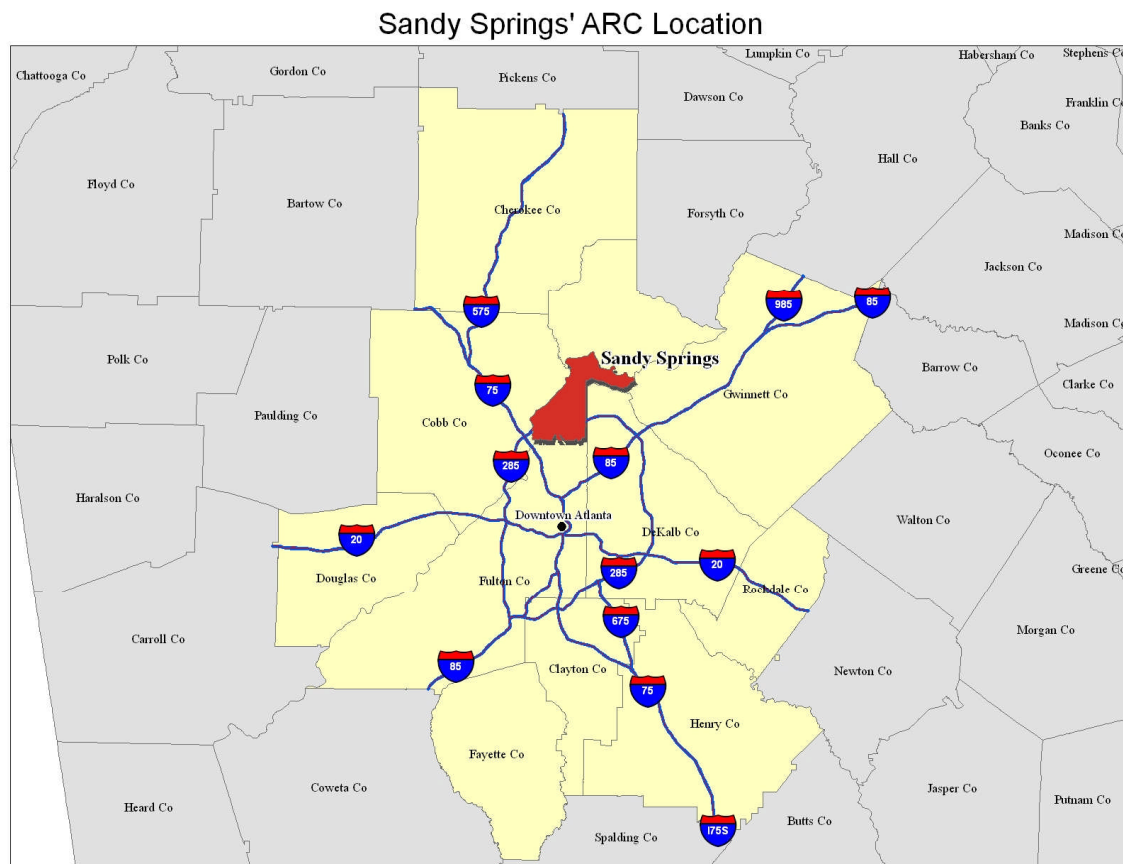
1.4.2 Topographic Information/Unique Features

Sandy Springs is characterized by mostly flat land with low rolling hills. The most significant geographic feature of Sandy Springs is that its western and northern boundaries are framed by the Chattahoochee River.

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Figure 1.1: Location of Sandy Springs in the Atlanta Metro area.



The Chattahoochee River begins high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Georgia and flows southwesterly through Atlanta suburbs toward the Alabama state line. From there the river tumbles for twenty miles over the fall line—the region of transition between the foothills of the Piedmont and the lower and flatter Coastal Plain. Below the fall line in Columbus, the river slows to ramble south toward Florida, where it is known as the Apalachicola. Much of this segment of the river runs through the Brevard fault zone.

Several lakes, including Lake Lanier, Lake George, West Point Lake, and others are fed by the Chattahoochee and controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, providing hydroelectricity, flood control, drinking water, recreation, and navigation.

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1.4.3 Existing Land Use

An existing land use inventory was completed in 2005 for Sandy Springs as a part of the Focus Fulton 2025 Comprehensive Plan. This inventory is presented in both map and text form and includes a description and depiction of the type, acreage, and net density of existing land uses.

The existing land uses were determined by Fulton County planning staff using a variety of sources, including Tax Assessor data, current zoning and use permits, aerial photographs, and other Geographic Information System data layers. While the classification scheme used in the existing land use inventory is more detailed than that specified in the Local Planning Requirements, it can be collapsed into the state-specified standard categories. Table 1.1 shows the categories used and acreage devoted in 2005. A brief description of the land use categories follows.

Table 1.1: Existing Land Uses, City of Sandy Springs, 2005

Land Use	Acres	Percent
Low Density Residential (<2 units/acre)	7,048	28.4%
Medium Density Residential (2-5 units/acre)	4,201	16.9%
High Density Residential (5+ units/acre)	999	4.0%
Office	1,173	4.7%
Retail	715	2.9%
Industrial	17	0.1%
Government	57	0.2%
Other Institutional	292	1.2%
School	263	1.1%
Transportation/Communication/Utilities	3,797	15.3%
Private Recreation	401	1.6%
Public Recreation	678	2.7%
Forest	2,519	10.1%
Agricultural – Vacant	585	2.4%
Floodplain	1,336	5.4%
Lake, Pond, Swamp	735	3.0%
No Data Available	5	0.0%
Total	24,821	100.0%

Source: Fulton County 2005 Interim Comprehensive Plan for City of Sandy Springs.

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Residential. Approximately 49.3 percent of the land in Sandy Springs is used for residential purposes. A total of 28.4 percent of all land is used for low-density residential uses in the range of two units per acre or less. Medium-density residential, ranging from two to five units per acre, accounts for 16.9 percent of land uses while high density residential uses, over five units per acre, comprise 4 percent of land uses. High-density residential land uses extend along the Roswell Road corridor, Roberts Drive, Glenridge Drive south of I-285, and in the Perimeter area along Peachtree-Dunwoody Road, between Georgia 400 and the DeKalb County line.

Commercial. Retail and office use comprise 1,888 acres or 7.6 percent of the total land area. A large majority of these uses are found in three primary business areas. Roswell Road, from the northern limits of the City of Atlanta to the Chattahoochee River, is a corridor characterized by strip retail-commercial and office uses, built beginning in the 1950s. The largest business area begins west of Georgia 400 and includes the corridor between Georgia 400 and the DeKalb County line from the Glenridge Connector north almost to Spalding Drive. Higher intensity office and retail uses are concentrated there. The third business area, comprised mainly of office uses, is located at the intersection of I-285 and Powers Ferry/Northside Drive.

Industrial. Industrial uses comprise 17 acres or less than one percent of total land uses. The Coca Cola Bottling Plant located on Dunwoody Place is the only manufacturing plant in Sandy Springs. There are other light manufacturing businesses in the industrial land use designation.

Public/Institutional. Public and institutional uses comprise 612 acres, or 2.4 percent of total land area. These uses include public and private schools, churches and cemeteries, and public facilities, such as fire stations, police and government facilities, libraries, public health and mental health facilities, and hospitals. Schools, both public and private, comprise 263 acres, while 292 acres are devoted to places of worship and other institutional uses. Government uses comprise 57 acres, or less than one percent of the total land area. Fulton County community facilities in Sandy Springs include the North Fulton Service Center, fire stations, the Abernathy Arts Center, the Sandy Springs Regional Library, the Dorothy Benson Senior Center, the Sandy Springs Health Center and a developmental disability training facility.

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Transportation, Communications and Utilities. Transportation, communications and utilities comprise 3,796 acres, or 15.3 percent of the total land area in the city limits. These land uses include major utility stations transportation facilities and three MARTA Rail Stations. There are approximately 124 acres of land dedicated to utilities (electrical power generation, telephone switching station, electrical substations). The vast majority of the acreage is in road rights-of-way.

Park/Recreation/Conservation. Private recreation uses, mainly private golf courses, consist of 401 acres or 1.6 percent of the land uses. Public recreation uses cover 678 acres and approximately 2.7 percent of the total land uses. The largest areas for public recreation are three sections of the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area. There are eight parks in Sandy Springs, including Abernathy Park, Allen Road Park, Big Trees Forest Preserve, Hammond Park, Morgan Falls on the River (planned), The Sandy Springs Tennis Center, The Sandy Springs Historic Site and Ridgeview Park.

Agriculture and Forestry. There are no agricultural uses in Sandy Springs. Forestry accounts for 2,519 acres or 10.1 percent of the total land area in Sandy Springs. However, the areas shown as forest are mostly wooded areas on large, private residential lots.

Vacant/Undeveloped. The 2005 existing land use inventory found there are only 585 acres that are vacant or undeveloped, constituting only 2.4 percent of the total land area in the city limits.

Areas of Significant Natural and Cultural Resources

Ecologically sensitive areas are not concentrated in any particular area, but are found especially along the Chattahoochee River Corridor, streams, floodplains, and ridgelines. Through Fulton County's land use regulations, and subsequently through city codes, appropriate means of protecting natural resources have been put into place, though others will be considered as may be needed.

1.4.4 Population

According to population estimates released in April 2007 for all metro areas by the U.S. Census Bureau, the Atlanta metro area gained 890,000 residents from April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2006, the largest numerical gain of the nation's 361 metro areas.

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This Georgia metro area (the Atlanta Regional Commission 10-County planning area) was the nation's ninth largest as of July 1, 2006 with a population of 5.1 million. Overall, six metro areas each gained at least 500,000 people between 2000 and 2006. As the Atlanta metro area grows, the highest percentages of population growth are occurring in outlying counties where available and less expensive land can still be found.

Sandy Springs falls within the boundaries of Fulton County, which currently has nearly one million in population (915,623 people in 2005). According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Fulton County's population increased at a rate of 12.1 percent while Atlanta's population grew by 12.9 percent between 2000 and 2005. Fulton County's estimates of population growth are notably higher, at 15.7 percent within the Fulton-portion of Atlanta during the same timeframe.

The population of Sandy Springs increased by 21,366 persons during the 1980s (an increase of 45.6%) and 17,547 persons during the 1990s (an increase of 25.7%) based on U.S. Census figures, as reported in the Interim Comprehensive Plan for Sandy Springs. Population increases in Sandy Springs have slowed considerably, when compared with the increases of the 1980s and 1990s. The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) estimates that Sandy Springs gained only 612 new residents between 2000 and 2007. The City is nearly at full build-out presently with very few vacant parcels left to absorb new growth. Any increases in population in the future will come from increasing densities through redevelopment projects. The Sandy Springs Future Land Use Plan allows higher densities in designated corridors, particularly along Roswell Road, the highway intersection of GA400 and I-285 and around the existing MARTA rail stations.

The population projections used in this Solid Waste Management Plan were developed by Jordan, Jones and Goulding (JJG) in December of 2007 for the Fulton County Water and Wastewater Master Plan. These forecasts assume full build out of all developable land with little remaining vacant residential land and most additions of housing units (and population) occurring within a redevelopment context and focused primarily in the Roswell Road corridor at 6.5 persons per acre. The assumptions imply that at build-out residential land use will be 88,529 acres in North Fulton (a 28% increase since 2005).

Table 1.2: City of Sandy Springs Population Projections

2005 Estimate	Projections July 1, 2010	Projections July 1, 2015	Projections July 1, 2020	Projections July 1, 2025	Projections July 1, 2030
92,828	100,227	107,626	115,025	122,423	129,470

Source: Jordan, Jones and Gouling, Fulton County Water and Wastewater Master Plan December 2007.

1.4.4.1 Seasonal Population Variation

Sandy Springs is not a significant tourist destination or a senior “snowbird” population and does not experience seasonal variations in population.

1.4.4.2 Number of Households

Total population includes household population and group quarters population. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. The numbers and types of households are important because they reflect the needs for housing units and have implications for the appropriate types of housing to provide in the future. The household population (also called households) lives in occupied housing units.

In Sandy Springs in 2000, households were split almost equally between “family” and “non-family” households. The average household size in Sandy Springs in 2000 was substantially lower than that of the state as a whole. Household size is expected to remain relatively steady in future decades, as opposed to following prior trends of a steeper decline. For purposes of projecting population, a constant overall household size of 2.17 persons in Sandy Springs is assumed.

The distribution of population into household (those living in housing units) and group quarters population (institutional settings like nursing homes, correctional institutions, and the like), as shown in Table 1.6, is important in terms of projecting future populations and also with regard to future community facility needs. Group quarters’ populations can reside in nursing homes, college dormitories, military barracks, and prison, jail or detention facilities.

**Table 1.3: Household and Group Quarters Populations, 2000
For Sandy Springs Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Type of Population	2000	%
Household Population	85,295	99.4%
Group Quarters Population	486	0.6%
Total Population	85,781	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF1, Tables P1, P26).

In Sandy Springs in 2000, the group quarters population was comprised of “non-institutionalized population” (415 persons), nursing home residents (37), and other institutions (34 persons) and totaled only 486 persons. Between the years 2006 and 2030, it is assumed that 1,500 persons will be added to Sandy Springs’ group quarters population, and that nursing homes will comprise the vast majority, if not all, of future group quarters populations. Households can be further classified as “family” households (i.e., related by blood or marriage) and “non-family” households (i.e., unrelated persons). The U.S. Census Bureau defines a family as “a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.”

In Sandy Springs in 2000, households were split almost exactly equal between “family” and “non-family” households, as shown in Table 1.4 below.

**Table 1.4: Households by Type of Household, 2000
Sandy Springs Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Households By Type	2000	%
Family Households	19,702	50.1%
Non-family Households	19,586	49.9%
Total Households	39,288	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF1, P26).

Table 1.5 shows the numbers of households in Sandy Springs in 2000 by the number of persons in the household. In 2000, almost three quarters (72.2 percent) of all households were

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comprised of only one or two persons. Households with five or more persons comprised less than six percent of the total number of households in Sandy Springs in 2000.

Table 1.5: Households by Number of Persons per Household, 2000

Sandy Springs Census Designated Place (CDP)

Household by Number of Persons	2000	%
1-person household	14,116	35.9%
2-person household	14,254	36.3%
3-person household	4,935	12.6%
4-person household	3,679	9.4%
5-person household	1,480	3.7%
6-person household	434	1.1%
7-or-more person household	390	1.0%
Total households	39,288	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF1, P26).

1.4.4.3 Household Size

Table 1.6 shows the persons per household in 1990 and 2000 for both family households and total households in the Sandy Springs CDB with comparisons to the State of Georgia. Persons per family are the number of persons in families divided by the total number of families. Persons per household are the number of persons in households divided by the total number of households. The average household size in Sandy Springs in 2000 was substantially lower than that of the state as a whole. Similarly, the average family size in 2000 in the city was well below that of the state.

Table 1.6: Household Size by Type of Household, 2000

Sandy Springs CDP and State of Georgia (Persons per Household)

Type of Household	Sandy Springs	State of Georgia
Average Household Size	2.17	2.65
Average Family Size	2.87	3.14

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population and Housing, 2000 (SF1, P17, P33).

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1.5 Economic Activity

Approximately 20% of Fulton County's jobs are located within the unincorporated area, with 64% of those jobs being located within Sandy Springs. Employment by sector was only available for Fulton County as a whole, and this data is shown in Table 1.7. Over one-third of the nearly 900,000 jobs in the County were in the service industry, which experienced a 55% increase in the number of jobs in the last ten years.

The Focus Fulton 2025 Comprehensive Plan reports a total of 137,480 full and part-time jobs in Sandy Springs in 2000. This represents about half of the 215,813 total jobs reported for Fulton County that year.

**Table 1.7: Employment by Sector in Fulton County
(Incorporated and Unincorporated)**

Employment by Sector	2000 # of jobs	Change since 1990
Manufacturing	56,244	6.58%
TCU	87,784	18.36%
Wholesale Trade	61,794	1.59%
Retail Trade	117,989	22.52%
FIRE	98,401	23.67%
Services	336,610	51.11%
Fed Civilian Government	22,546	8.06%
Fed Military Government	4,490	-12.38%
State and Local Government	80,373	8.07%
TOTAL	899,556	17.26%

Source: Focus Fulton 2025 Comprehensive Plan Executive Summary.

Section 2: Waste Disposal Stream Analysis

2.1 Inventory of Waste Disposal

In 2005, the Georgia Department of Community Affairs completed a waste composition study. Thirteen landfills in Georgia were used to obtain empirical data on the composition of materials finding their way into the landfills. Samples were taken during each of the four seasons of the year and the results were compiled in a report by R.W. Beck titled, *Waste Characterization Study, 2005*. In the absence of local data, figures from Fulton County and The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) were used to assess the Sandy Springs condition. A need has been identified to update this Solid Waste Plan annually, reflecting the Sandy Springs local experience. This will also be valuable to help the City track its' progress on their stated waste reduction goals.

Fulton County reported in their 2005 Solid Waste Management Plan that 11.49 pounds of waste per person were dumped into Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills in 2004 in unincorporated areas (which included the City of Sandy Springs in 2004), compared with only 4.62 pounds per person per day in incorporated areas. Fulton County surmised that some of the waste reported in the landfills for unincorporated areas may actually be coming from other areas due to a reporting problem with the haulers. The County reported an average of 6.54 pounds of waste disposed per person on average, which compares closely to the 6.38 pounds per person reported in the State of Georgia 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan and used for this plan.

2.1.1 Waste Characterization

Due to the newness of the City of Sandy Spring's existence, very little local data exists on the composition of the City's waste stream, collection or recycled tonnages, or waste disposal final destinations. In the absence of local data, the *Waste Characterization Study* conducted for the Georgia Department of Community Affairs in 2004-05 is used to compare national, state and regional waste streams, making assumptions about the local figures. The state characterization varies only slightly from the ARC regional results. MSW is composed of Residential, Commercial and Transfer wastes, but excludes Construction and Demolition wastes. Transfer wastes are typically a mixture of residential and commercial wastes combined at a waste transfer center for transport to a landfill.

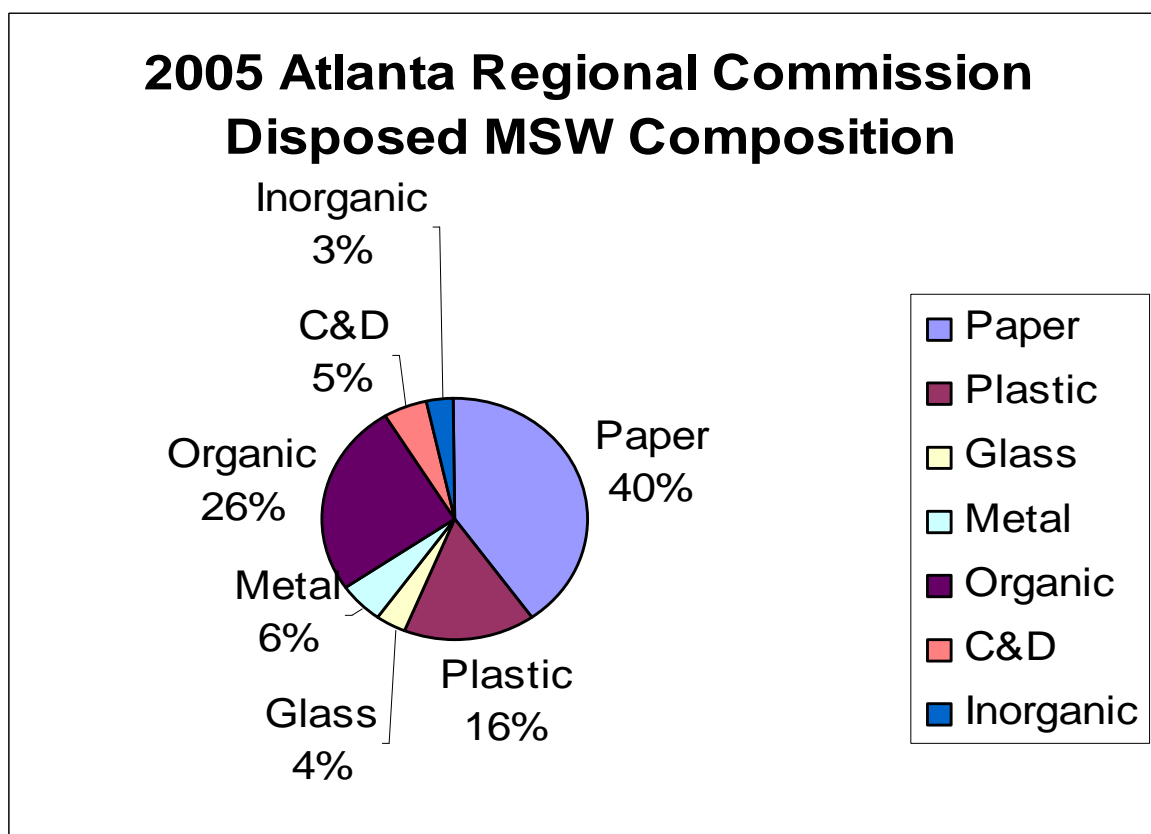
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However, when compared by the source of the waste delivery to the disposal site, i.e., Residential collection, Commercial collection or Transfer trailer from a waste transfer station some distinctions arise. Residential waste contains more newspaper, magazines, and paperboard while commercial wastes contain more corrugated cardboard and office paper. Both are easily recycled. Waste delivered by transfer trailer, which mixes residential and commercial waste, shows a higher level of C&D and industrial waste.

The composition of solid waste in the ARC region is shown below in Figure 2.1. The figures for the state are nearly identical to the figures reported by ARC. Paper, Organic and Plastics are the three largest contributors to the waste stream, representing 82% of the total volume. Some of those contributors, Paper and Plastic and Organics can be recycled to reduce the volume of the waste stream entering our landfills.

Figure 2.1: 2005 Atlanta Regional Commission Disposed MSW Composition



Source: Atlanta Regional Commission 2005 Waste Characterization Study by RW Beck.

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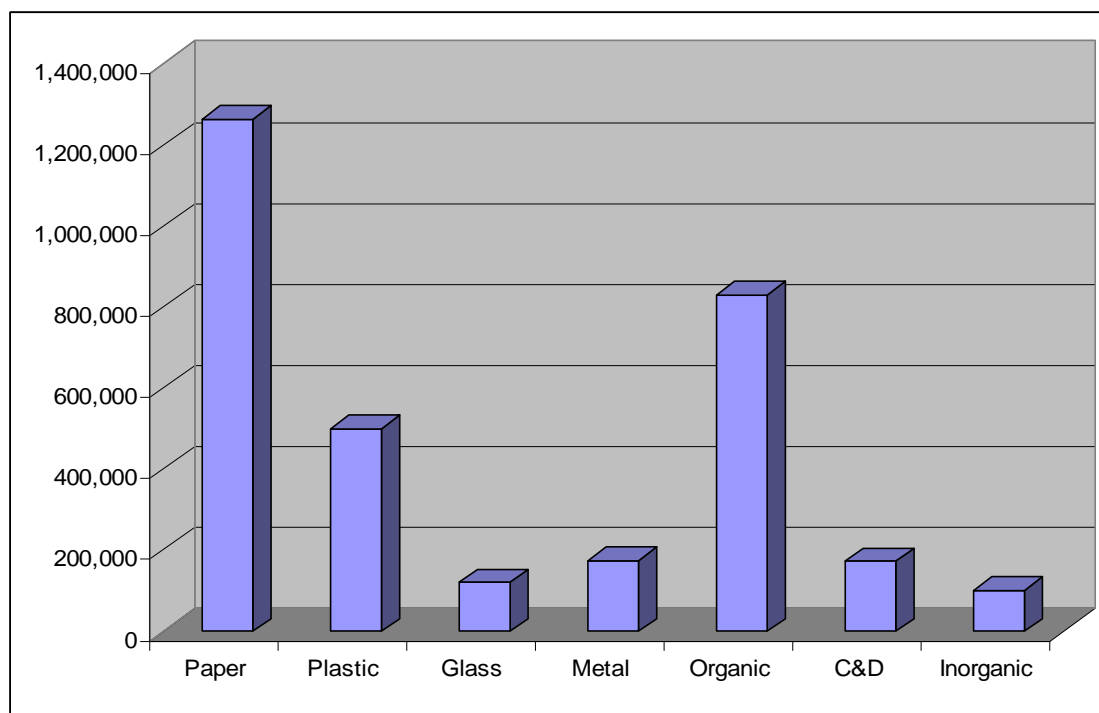
To understand the magnitude of the waste stream, the following table and graph provide actual tonnages of waste collected in the State. The amount of waste paper that is thrown into the state's landfills is particularly disturbing to state waste management planners who report a high market value of this resource to companies who would gladly pay for the commodities. This loss of revenue to local and state governments is magnified by the wasted cost of man hours, fuel and equipment costs to transport the paper to the landfills.

Table 2.2: ARC Waste Collection Tonnages by Type 2005

Paper	Plastic	Glass	Metal	Organic	C&D	Inorganic
1,264,449	501,067	119,874	175,715	829,368	172,731	101,116
40.0%	15.8%	3.8%	5.6%	26.2%	5.5%	3.2%

Source: 2005 Atlanta Regional Commission Waste Characterization Study, Appendix A

**Figure 2.3: Composition of Disposed MSW
Atlanta Regional Commission, 2003-2004 (Tons/Year)**



Source: R W Beck, Waste Characterization Study, Appendix A

Overall, paper is found in significant quantities in the Atlanta region waste stream. Forty percent (40%) of all disposed waste is paper. Of that amount, 25% is recyclable paper. Of

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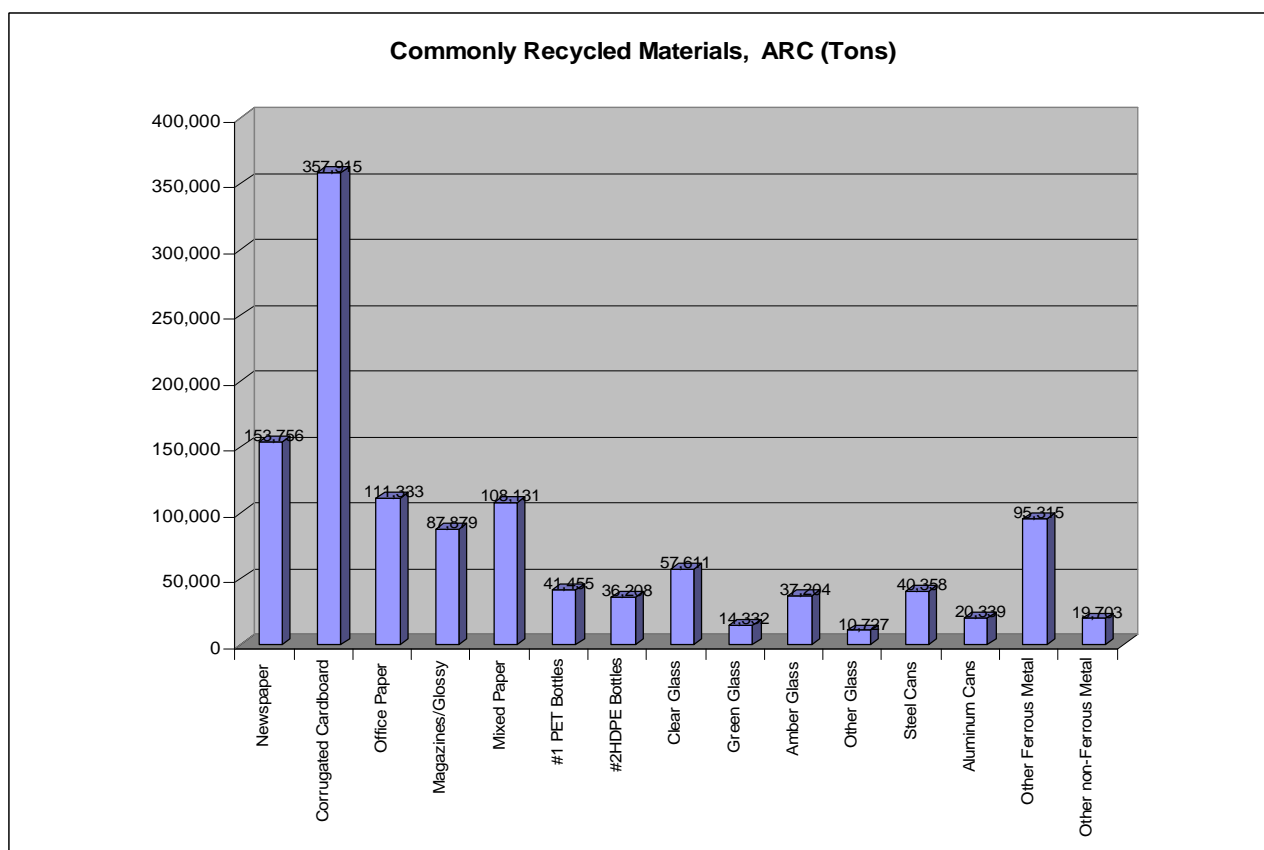
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particular note is the fact that corrugated paper is largely a business originated recyclable commodity. Specific efforts to intercept corrugated paper and office waste paper would significantly improve the City's commercial recycling rate.

Commonly recycled metals, glass and plastics are found in relatively lower disposal volumes, but are predominately collected through residential recycling programs. These items become the focus of any expanded recycling effort, in concert with the waste haulers serving Sandy Springs.

Figure 2.4: Commonly Recycled Materials, ARC Region



Source: R.W. Beck, *Waste Characterization Study*, Appendix A.

2.1.2 Unique Conditions and/or Seasonal Variations

The City of Sandy Springs commonly handles the debris clean-up from seasonal festivals, parades and events without difficulty. However, cleanup after a disaster would require a

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coordinated effort from many jurisdictions. The City's Fire Department is in the draft stage of several plans that will support and orchestrate the Solid Waste Management Plan's Disaster Preparation element. These are the Emergency Operations Plan, the Hazard Mitigation Plan, the Continuity of Operations Plan and the Debris Management Plan.

Without knowing the type and degree of the unanticipated disasters, the City of Sandy Springs cannot project the additional amount of waste that would require management for such an event. However, based on experiences elsewhere, it is understood that a major disaster could generate many times more waste than a typical year. The sections on collection and disposal outline the approach that the City would take to deal with waste resulting from disasters, which will be detailed further in the above-mentioned emergency plans.

2.2 Projections of Waste to be Disposed

Based on the waste characterization study of DCA, there are three types of wastes generators in the City of Sandy Springs. These are (1) Residential, (2) Commercial, and (3) Institutional. The prevalent types of wastes generated by each type of generator are as follows:

Table 2.5: Type of Waste Generators

Generator	Type of Waste
Residential	Paper, Corrugated paper, metals, glass, food, yard trimmings, white goods, plastics
Commercial	Paper, Corrugated paper, food, plastic, wood, yard trimmings, metals, glass, white goods, construction debris
Institutional	Paper, Corrugated paper, cafeteria and restroom wastes, plastics, metals, bio-hazardous materials.

Due to the high concentration of medical facilities in Sandy Springs, with three hospitals and numerous medical offices and clinics, bio-hazardous waste is separately collected, sanitized and macerated through a process called "autoclaving". At generation rates above 100 pounds per month (common for Sandy Springs), medical waste is treated separately from MSW collection/disposal systems and is independent of this plan. The generator or a collection service with a Permit by Rule that also handles less than 100 pounds per month of biomedical waste may dispose of the waste at a municipal solid waste landfill permitted to receive the wastes if the landfill will take it (.15(7)) .

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Waste disposed in Sandy Springs can be characterized as residential (MSW), commercial, Institutional (includes hospitals bio-medical waste). Exact quantities of these types of waste are unknown at this time, but will improve over time with improved data collection. However, based on the known concentrations of residential and commercial land uses in the city (see introduction) one can surmise that the majority of Sandy Springs' waste is MSW, and probably with a high concentration of commercial paper.

Actual tonnages reported by Sandy Springs haulers for the past four quarters follow in Section 4, Table 4.1. Due to reporting errors and data collection gaps it is thought that these figures are low and need updating after a period of improved reporting. The Capacity Assurance letter received from the Pine Bluff Landfill (included in the Appendix) reports approximately 130,000 tons of waste disposed at their facility from Sandy Springs on an annual basis. The calculated tonnage based on the state average rate per capita times population was 111,548 tons in 2007.

2.3 Per Capita MSW Disposal Reduction Goal

Each year the State of Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA) in cooperation with the Environmental Protection Division requires local governments to complete solid waste surveys that track tonnage of waste by type and hauler information. The trend line of per capita disposal has been gradually increasing since 1994 when the first surveys were conducted. This time period has also seen a substantial increase in out of state contributions to approved landfills. The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) requires all waste haulers to report their annual tonnages by type, and by origin/destination.

The City's Solid Waste Ordinance is also the City's contract with waste haulers. It requires waste haulers to pay an "Infrastructure Maintenance Fee" equal to 5% of the Company's gross receipts from customers within the City and to report tonnages of waste sent to landfills and to recycling centers. Unfortunately, there are significant gaps in the data. Improving data collection and required data reporting from waste haulers is identified in the Needs and Goals section of this report. The contract with the haulers does not require them to offer recycling to their customers. This issue is also mentioned in the Goals and Needs in Section 8: Implementation Plan. Separation of yard trimmings is required by State law (see text below) and should therefore also be required by cities and counties.

Georgia law specifies: “Effective September 1, 1996, each city, county, or solid waste management authority shall impose restrictions on yard trimmings which are generated in or may ultimately be disposed of in its area of jurisdiction. These restrictions shall include but are not limited to:

A requirement that yard trimmings not be placed in or mixed with municipal solid waste;

A ban on the disposal of yard trimmings at municipal solid waste disposal facilities having liners and leachate collection systems or requiring vertical expansion within its jurisdiction;

A requirement that yard trimmings be sorted and stored for collection in such a manner as to facilitate collection, composting, or other handling; and

A requirement that yard trimmings be sorted and stockpiled or chipped, composted, used as mulch, or otherwise beneficially reused or recycled to the maximum extent feasible.”

The 1990 Solid Waste Management Act stated a goal of 25% reduction in the waste stream through recycling for the State of Georgia. That requirement was later revised by the Legislature to a goal “that every effort be undertaken to reduce on a state-wide per capita basis the amount of municipal solid waste being received at disposal facilities”, in an effort to make recycling a viable program based on achievable local goals.

Local governments are encouraged to adopt goals that are achievable for them, given their resources and facilities. The City of Sandy Springs Waste Management Ordinance currently commits the City to match the prior State goal to reduce solid waste by 25%:

“The City of Sandy Springs Ordinance No.2007-02-14 states “Whereas, the Sandy Springs City Council, in the interest of conservation and stewardship of community resources, has established a goal of diverting 25% of solid waste from traditional landfills via recycling programs.”

However, an analysis of the 25% reduction goal applied to population forecasts revealed recycling tonnages far in excess of the Sandy Springs experience with recycling. Therefore, Sandy Springs is proposing to modify their Solid Waste Ordinance to adopt a goal of a 10%

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reduction in solid waste, consistent with the Fulton County goal. This goal would make sense for Sandy Springs, since it was recently part of Fulton County. The results of this more modest goal are shown in Table 2.6 below. By the year 2017 Sandy Springs would need to recycle or reduce an additional 448 tons beyond the status quo reduction scenario. Achieving this goal would require a combination of a stepped-up recycling effort through agreements with our local haulers, increased funding support of the KNFB Recycling Center and additional outreach efforts to local businesses, schools and community groups.

This Solid Waste Plan uses the per capita waste disposal figure of 6.38 lbs/person/day calculation referenced in the State of Georgia 2006 Solid Waste Management Plan to estimate the City's contribution to landfills in Table 2.6.

“Since FY1994, the per capita waste disposal rate in MSW landfills has climbed from 5.66 lbs/person/day to 7.39 lbs/person/day in FY 2004. However, when the amount of waste imported from other states is excluded, the per capita disposal rate in MSW landfills was 6.38 lbs/person/day in FY2004. This represents an increase of just under one pound per person per day over the past ten years.”

Source: State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan, 2006

This is the disposal rate adopted for this plan. In subsequent updates Sandy Springs will have sufficient reported data to make a calculation based on reported actual volumes. Using the per capita contribution of 6.38 lbs/capita the following projection of solid wastes is extrapolated for the ensuing ten year period in Table 2.6. The waste reduction goal is calculated using actual recycled tonnages known for 2007. This is calculated using the 2,499 tons reported by the Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center (see Table 3.1) plus 1,375 tons reported by the haulers (See Table 4.1) doing business in Sandy Springs, for a total estimated 3,874 tons for 2007. This figure becomes the current waste reduction baseline of 3.47% of waste disposed in Sandy Springs per year. This is contrasted with the City's stated goal of 25% reduction in solid waste, which does not seem realistic given the City's current experience.

As Table 2.6 clearly illustrates, a stepped-up recycling effort will be required in Sandy Springs in order to maintain the status quo of 3.47%, given the population growth projections and the historic trends of increased waste disposed per capita over time. It is likely that additional gains

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in waste reduction can be achieved in the future with a focused effort by the City and waste haulers to promote recycling programs. The addition of curbside recycling and separate collection of yard debris will be a substantial help, but efforts to implement recycling programs must extend to commercial and multifamily customers. A focused effort on recycling office paper would be a reasonable goal given the large number of offices in Sandy Springs.

Table 2.6 reflects the new solid waste reduction goal for the next 10 years, matching the stated goal from Fulton County. For Sandy Springs, this represents 3,874 tons or a 3.47% reduction in the current year, which represents .22 lbs. per person per day. By the 2017 target year, the reduction tonnage grows to 4,926 tons per year, for a per capita reduction of .24 pounds per person per day. This goal would be achievable for Sandy Springs.

Table 2.6: City of Sandy Springs - 10 year MSW Reduction Forecast

Year	Population Forecast	Disposal Rate(lbs/day/person)	Waste Disposed Tons Per Day	Total Waste Disposed (tons/year)	Reduction Tons @3.47%/Yr. growing by 10% over 10 years	Waste Reduction Lbs. Per Capita Per Day
2007	95,803	6.38	306	111,548	3,874	0.22
2008	97,327	6.38	310	113,323	3,972	0.22
2009	98,874	6.38	315	115,124	4,075	0.23
2010	100,227	6.38	320	116,699	4,171	0.23
2011	101,707	6.38	324	118,423	4,274	0.23
2012	103,208	6.38	329	120,170	4,378	0.23
2013	104,732	6.38	334	121,945	4,485	0.23
2014	106,278	6.38	339	123,745	4,595	0.24
2015	107,626	6.38	343	125,314	4,696	0.24
2016	109,215	6.38	348	127,164	4,810	0.24
2017	110,827	6.38	354	129,041	4,926	0.24
Total Reduced Waste Tonnage Over 10 Years:					48,251	

Source: City of Sandy Springs population forecasts applied to the per capita disposal rate of 6.38 lbs. per capita from the 2006 State of Georgia Solid Waste Management Plan.

Georgia is home to some of the strongest recycling markets in the nation, yet these industries must purchase and import recycled materials from all over North America to support their operations. Georgians annually dispose of 2.6 million tons of common recyclable materials with an approximate market value of over \$250 million. Local government reports from 1998 to 2003 reflect a 12 % decline in recycling services available in their community. With over 26 years of

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permitted disposal capacity throughout the state, landfill tipping fees remain highly competitive, increasing the challenge many local governments face in maintaining or implementing aggressive recycling programs.

Section 3: Waste Reduction Element

3.1 Inventory of Waste Reduction Programs

3.1.1 Source Reduction

Source reduction is defined as actions taken by individuals and companies to prevent the generation of waste. Source reduction programs are aimed at educating the public on ways to reduce packaging, reuse items, and composting at home. KNFB promotes source reduction through a number of media campaigns, workshops, events, and school programs. KNFB is under contract to the City of Sandy Springs to promote and manage 5 recycling events per year. Educational programs on source reduction available through KNFB include:

Reuse/exchange Programs:

KNFB is in the process of starting a FreeCycle online community exchange program to serve the City of Sandy Springs. This program will offer residents additional opportunities to reuse equipment or household items that would have been discarded by others.

Private Entities that Accept Donations

Several organizations in Sandy Springs accept donations of clothing, household items, and other goods for reuse or resale:

- Community Action Center
- Goodwill (2 locations: Johnson Ferry and at the recycling center on Morgan Falls Road)
- Enchanted Closet
- Cycleworks
- Sandy Springs Mission
- Tossed out Treasures
- Other clothing drives and special events

3.1.2 Recycling

Some haulers offer recycling services to Sandy Springs residents at an additional charge to regular household waste pickup and disposal. However, this is on a strictly voluntary basis and not required by City ordinance. It is known that many large businesses have active recycling programs (like WalMart's and Target's cardboard recycling and Whole Foods produce

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composting program) but these efforts are not reported to the City and cannot be included in recycled tonnage totals.

Curbside recycling programs

Prior to incorporation, solid waste management was the responsibility of Fulton County. With incorporation, the City chose to allow private enterprise to play a significant role in solid waste collection and disposal. The City passed an Ordinance in 2007 authorizing solid waste collection and disposal by private haulers. However, the ordinance does not require haulers to offer curbside collection of recyclable materials or to separate yard waste and tree trimmings from the waste collection bins. Revision of the City's ordinance to address separate treatment of MSW, recyclables and yard waste could significantly reduce the amount of waste going to area landfills. Each hauler is required to pay a 5% service charge, called an Infrastructure Maintenance Fee for use of City streets and to meet standard insurance coverage and report quantities of waste collected by type on a quarterly basis.

Supermarkets that Recycle Plastic Bags

- Publix
- Kroger
- Whole Foods

Ink Cartridge Recycling

- Cartridge World
- Donations accepted at KNFB recycling center
- Several schools have ink jet recycling programs
- Staples and Office Depot offer cartridge refill programs and \$3 credit/item for recycled cartridges.

City of Sandy Springs Recycling Commitment

The City of Sandy Springs recycles its paper products, aluminum cans and plastic products. It also engages in buying "Green" products. The City also plans to appoint a Solid Waste Manager to track solid waste collection data and promote and coordinate recycling efforts for the City.

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3.1.2.2 Recycling Facilities

There are four recycling centers in Fulton County, but the Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center is the only one located in the City of Sandy Springs:

Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center

470 Morgan Falls Road

Sandy Springs, Georgia 30350

Tel: 770-551-7766

Fax: 770-551-7798

www.keepnorthfultonbeautiful.org

Email: info@keepnorthfultonbeautiful.org

The other three centers include the Roswell Recycling Center, the South Fulton Recycling Center, and the Merk-Miles Residential Drop-Off Center.

The Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center reports nearly 2,500 tons of solid waste diverted from landfills in 2007, or approximately 2% of the calculated annual tonnage generated by City residents. The KNFB Center is small compared with the Roswell Center and its capacity is constrained with limited parking. The Center is currently operating at a \$100,000 operating deficit and manages to continue operations with "volunteered" labor from the Georgia Works program and required public service sentences.

The Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center in Sandy Springs



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Table 3.1 KNFB Recycling Center Tonnages

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 projected
Tons of recycled material	930	2,065	2,670	2,499	2,500+

Source: Keep North Fulton Beautiful

The KNFB Recycling Center accepts recyclable materials including aluminum, plastics # 1 and #2, steel, glass, newspaper, mixed office paper, cardboard, magazines, batteries, cell phones, printer cartridges, plastic bags, computers & accessories, electronics, televisions, other paper, & books. There is a Goodwill drop off trailer on the KNFB Recycling Center campus. In addition, KNFB conducts regular events to collect bulky household items such as white goods, furniture, and more. The recycling center houses the non-profit organization Keep North Fulton Beautiful which, in addition to recycling materials also conducts a variety of public information programs for businesses and the general public, and environmental education programs to schools.

The KNFB Center is open to drop recyclables off 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and is professionally staffed each day from 8am-4pm, including weekends. A majority of customers who utilize the facility live or work in the City of Sandy Springs.

The nearest recycling center not in the City is the Roswell Recycling Center, located at 11570 Maxwell Road, Alpharetta, GA 30009. The Roswell Center accepts 42 different items for processing, including paper, plastic, metal and glass as well as miscellaneous bulk items. They report diverting 5,400 tons of solid waste from landfills in 2004. The Center is professionally staffed and operates seven days a week. Because customers from any area are allowed to make use of the facility for the recyclables that the center accepts, the center serves the residents of Roswell, Alpharetta and other nearby communities.

Both recycling centers report visitors from adjacent jurisdictions on a frequent basis. Also, both centers provide public education programs and outreach activities for schools and volunteer groups. The centers cooperate on special events frequently. A survey conducted by KNFB

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showed that 75% of the customers bringing recyclables to their facility were residents of Sandy Springs.

3.1.3 Yard Trimmings Programs and Facilities

The City of Sandy Springs Solid Waste Ordinance does not require curbside collection of yard trimmings and there is no composting center in Sandy Springs. However, yard trimmings are not supposed to be disposed of in the municipal landfills. The amount of yard waste collected and disposed of properly by Sandy Springs haulers is unknown at this time.

Both recycling centers encourage composting and offer household composting bins. The only composting facility serving the region is located in adjacent Cobb County. Chipping and mulching is provided at the City of Roswell waste transfer station. The KNFB has a program for distributing home composting equipment. Both Roswell and Sandy Springs annually host a "Bring One for the Chipper" recycling of holiday trees. A need has been identified for a Composting Facility to serve the residents of Sandy Springs, or an educational outreach program to promote home-based composting.

3.1.4 Items Requiring Special Handling

Both recycling centers accept batteries, household items and electronics as drop off items. Roswell accepts motor oils and anti-freeze at its center, but Sandy Springs must redirect such contributions to local auto repair shops. Large appliances are accepted at Roswell on a regular basis. Flammable or hazardous materials require special arrangements. The Cities of Sandy Springs, Roswell, Alpharetta, Johns Creek, and Milton jointly promote Bulky Trash Amnesty day each fall and spring when many of the special items are accepted. KNFB and the City of Sandy Springs had their own bulky recycling and trash day in June 08 where white goods (appliances) and other large steel items were accepted for recycling. Plans are in place by KNFB to make this bulky recycling and trash day a twice a year event. Periodically, the KNFB Recycling Center will have tire collection and white goods/large steel collection events.

3.1.5 Contingency Strategy

Should the primary hauler for any municipal customer fail to perform, the City has the right to consider such inaction a material breach and cancel the contract. Similarly, any customer can terminate the services of any one hauler and select another hauler from the list of approved haulers. Should the primary disposal facility cease operations for any reason, the haulers may

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select another landfill from those serving the regional area. With either contingency, service interruptions should be corrected in a matter of days.

The City's main phone number (770-730-5600) routes to an off-site Call Center which is staffed seven days per week/24 hours per day. In the event of an emergency or natural disaster, the community can report areas needing debris removal through the call center. Sandy Springs would utilize its existing franchise agreements with solid waste haulers to request additional "force" in order to sufficiently support removal.

In the event of a natural disaster or emergency situation that would interrupt the City's normal operations for waste pick-up and recycling services, the City has several options. Because of the City's geographical location, there are many public and private recycling facilities within a 50 mile radius. The City can negotiate with these facilities to accept recyclables from City residents. Negotiations can include the City sharing the processing cost of any recyclables delivered by City residents with the existing facility, or the existing facility can charge City residents for the material they deliver to the facility. Negotiating an arrangement such as the one described would provide uninterrupted recycling services to the residents of Sandy Springs, while the City would be responsible for making the financial arrangements so that the contingent facility would not incur additional costs.

The City might also explore the creation of interlocal agreements with other governments who may be able to provide these services in case of an emergency or disaster, or when the Sandy Springs recycling center reaches operating capacity.

The City may also elect to contact individual markets for each commodity. Table 3-3 represents approximately 50 different recycling vendors that are located in Fulton County. The City can negotiate with these private companies to provide a collection and marketing option for recyclable materials on an "as needed" basis.

3.2 Disaster Debris Management – Waste Reduction Strategy

Table 3.2 : Businesses in Fulton County that Accept Recyclable Materials

A & A Recycling	metals, ferrous metals, metal appliances, autos, non ferrous metals, aluminum cans, paper, newspaper, old corrugated containers, office paper, mixed paper, other paper, glass
American Fiber Co. Services	paper, newspaper, old corrugated containers, other paper, magazines, computer paper, office paper
American Office Paper Recycling	mixed paper, magazines, newspaper, office paper, Old Corrugated Containers
AmeriSouth Recycling	paper, old corrugated containers, mixed paper, office paper
Atlanta Computer Recycling and Liquidation	computer equipment
Atlanta Intercel	paper, newspaper, old corrugated containers, mixed paper, magazines, other paper, office paper
Atlanta Metal, Inc.	metals, non ferrous metals
Atlanta Pallets & Service	wood pallets
Atlanta Paper Recycling	paper, newspaper, old corrugated containers, mixed paper, magazines, phonebooks, high grade paper, office paper
Atlanta Recycling Solutions	computer equipment, televisions
Box Q	computer equipment, cell phones, batteries, televisions
Bryant Textiles	Textiles
Caraustar	office paper, old corrugated containers, mixed paper, newspaper, magazines
Consolidated Resource Recovery	yard trimmings, grass clippings, leaves for Compost, vegetation
Creative Recycling Systems of Georgia, Inc.	computer equipment, any Information Technology-related equipment
Davis Recycling	metals, non ferrous metals, aluminum cans, rubber, crumb rubber, lead batteries
Dreamsan, Inc.	newspaper, PET, HDPE, aluminum cans, old corrugated containers, magazines, glass

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Eco-Freeze	anti-freeze
F.P. International, Inc.	polystyrene foam
Fibres International	container glass
Georgia Mattress	mattresses
Georgia Recycling and Waste	carpet and carpet padding
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	paper, newspaper, old corrugated containers, mixed paper, magazines, other paper, office paper
H. Vanderkley & Assoc., Ltd.	paper, old corrugated containers, other paper, phonebooks, office paper

Source: Fulton County's Solid Waste Management Plan, December 2005

3.3 Assessment of Waste Reduction Programs

A need has been identified to improve data reporting by haulers doing business in the City in order to meet State reporting requirements. Residential and commercial volumes should be reported quarterly, and the destination of the waste should be reported at least annually. Improved data reporting by the haulers will assure accurate data is available to establish the baseline of waste generation and waste recycled, which can then be tracked on an annual basis.

While supporting documentation is currently limited, there are potentially significant recycling efforts taking place among commercial, institutional, and industrial operations within the City that contract directly with private recycling companies for collection. Documentation of such activities is an important job function for a new Manager of Solid Waste.

Solid waste haulers may choose where to dispose of their recyclable materials. There are at least two "single stream" recycling plants available in the metro area, giving the haulers a choice of where to dispose of their recyclable materials. "Single Stream" plants separate out recyclable materials at the destination, which eliminates the need for separation of recyclable materials collected at curbside. Two of the major "single stream" processing plants are SP Recycling and Pratt Industries. Haulers may choose other facilities, but may not dispose of recyclables in

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permitted landfills. Individuals may drop off their recyclables by taking them to the recycling centers in the area.

A constraint to achieving increases in individual's recycling volumes is the small site and limited facilities of the KNFB Center, which is nearing its functional operating capacity largely due to on-site parking constraints. One alternative is for residents to use the recycling capability of the Roswell recycling center, which is convenient for north Sandy Springs residents. Haulers, if required to offer recycling by the City, may expand their use of other facilities in the region. Within the 10-year planning horizon it is conceivable that a need will arise for the City to establish a waste transfer station, given the haul distance to the closest permitted landfill. Such a facility could be provided publicly or privately.

3.4 Needs and Goals

Based on the inventory and assessment of waste reduction programs, the following needs and goals have been identified for the City of Sandy Springs and are summarized in Chapter 8: Implementation Strategy.

Section 3: Waste Reduction Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Waste Reduction Element. A need has been identified to:

3.1 Maintain the daily operation of the KNFB Recycling Center.

3.2 Improve tracking of waste collected and recycled.

3.3 Reduce the volume of waste being sent to landfills.

3.4 To appoint a Solid Waste Committee Chair for the City.

3.5 Research opportunities to expand the City's involvement in recycling promotion programs including:

- Home Composting
- Expand the City's "Buy Recycled Products" program to its contractors
- Curbside recycling with adequate public education about this program;
- Recycling at multifamily properties;
- Commercial recycling (especially for waste paper);

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- Composting and chipping services, yard waste and food waste.

3.6 Expand the City's commitment to waste reduction, including:

- Pursuit of a State grant for a Recycling Trailer.
- Increasing the number of satellite recycling collection bins.
- Promoting recycling at public events.
- Expanding outreach to schools and businesses to increase recycling.

3.7 Annually reassess the SWMP to ensure the City's waste reduction goals are being met.

3.8 Submit the Solid Waste Survey to DCA on an annual basis.

Section 4: Collection Element

4.1 Inventory of Collection

4.2 Inventory of Existing Programs

Curbside Collection

Sandy Springs has contracted with ten solid waste haulers to provide waste hauling services to the residents of Sandy Springs on a competitive basis. All of the companies listed below in Table 4.1 are under contract to the City of Sandy Springs to offer waste collection services to residents and business. There are a total of 10 approved waste haulers: 5 offer residential service, 5 are commercial haulers and 2 haul specialty items. Municipal wastes are collected weekly at curbside. The final destination of waste from Sandy Springs is not known, but assumed to be taken primarily to the Cherokee County Pine Bluff Landfill. Only four of the haulers listed below reported disposing any recycled tonnage. Improving data reporting by the haulers and tracking by the City has been identified as a goal in Section 8 of this Plan.

Table 4-1: Haulers Operating in Planning Area

Residential Haulers Doing Business in Sandy Springs	Address	Service Description	Tons Recycled *(last 4 qt's)	Tons Landfilled *(last 4 qt's)
Cox Sanitation & Hauling Co.	10029 Highway 92 PMB 141 Suite 100, Woodstock GA 30188	Provides curbside and backdoor residential service, recycle and hauling services.	35	945.56
RoadRunner Disposal	3300 Marjan Dr., Doraville, GA 30340	Same- and next- day service. Residential and commercial waste haulers (roll-offs).	17.4	20
Waste Management 1-800-Got-Junk	2859 Paces Ferry Road SE Suite 1600	Residential	1,287.20	34,305.65
Am-Star Waster Co.	924 St. Charles Ave. Atlanta, GA 30306	Commercial and residential	35.75	89.5
Arrow Solid Waste Co.	P.O. Box 29621 Atlanta, GA 30359	Roll-offs	0	170
M & M Waste	P.O. Box 920365 Norcross, GA 30010	Roll-offs	0	4,117
	1328 Lakewood Ave Atlanta, GA 30315	Everything but residential	0	989.26

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Metro Hauling Services	1024 Sampler Way East Point, GA 30344	Commercial Industrial	0	93.94
Trash Valet	5 Dunwoody Park South Ste 108 Dunwoody, GA 30338	Mattress and hauling service	0	34
United Waste Services	7100 Delta Circle Austell, GA 30168	Residential, commercial and roll-offs	0	4,680
Total Tonnages:		Total Tonnages:	1,375	45,495

Source: City of Sandy Springs

* Due to data collection and reporting issues, the total tonnages noted in Table 4-1 are not complete. This data will be updated annually and improved in the future.

The open competition model is serving City residents fairly well, although it is not known how many waste haulers are serving any given neighborhood. By contrast, some municipalities choose to semi-regulate the number of carriers serving any single neighborhood to reduce wear and tear on City streets and the noise from multiple trucks serving the same residents. Waste trucks are extremely heavy and get only about 3 miles per gallon of gas. So, improving the number of pickups in any given neighborhood ends up improving operating efficiencies as well, benefiting all parties.

All contracted haulers are required by the State to dispose of their loads at certified landfills or recycling centers. The City of Sandy Springs Solid Waste Ordinance is included in the Appendix of this document. It requires haulers to supply containers and to clean, repair or replace damaged containers. In addition, containers for recycling are required to be supplied upon request by the customer. These provisions apply to residential and commercial customers. An educational outreach program to Sandy Springs customers would make them more aware of the options available to them. The need for an improved customer education program is identified in the goals in Section 8 of this report.

Each contracted hauler is also required to maintain a customer call center and to conduct public information programs. Finally, each approved hauler must collect yard trimmings if they are appropriately bagged or cut to state specified lengths and neatly stacked at the curb adjacent to

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organic waste or placed into containers. The entirety of the City's geographical area is covered by private haulers.

Staffed Convenience Centers

There are two staffed convenience centers located near Sandy Springs for recyclables. There are four recycling centers in Fulton County, but the KNFB Center is the only one located in the City of Sandy Springs. The other three centers include the Roswell Recycling Center, the South Fulton Recycling Center, and the Merk-Miles Residential Drop-Off Center.

Unstaffed Drop-off Sites

There are numerous unstaffed drop-off sites throughout the City, including newspaper bins located at the schools, office buildings and aluminum can collection bins at the fire stations, etc.

Solid Waste Transfer Stations

Three privately owned transfer stations accept waste from residents and businesses in unincorporated Fulton County. Sandy Springs residents have the option of taking their solid waste to any of the following transfer stations.

The Merk Miles drop-off center in south Fulton County. Residents can deliver household garbage, recyclables, appliances, scrap metal, and yard waste to the transfer station. Residents delivering household garbage are charged \$3.00 for up to four 55-gallon trash bags, or two cubic yards of household garbage. The Merk Miles facility is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. In 2004, 2,451 tons of residential solid waste was delivered to the Merk Miles facility.

The Mauldin Drive Transfer Station, owned and operated by United Waste, is located at 175 Mauldin Road, is open Monday through Friday from 7:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. Residents can deliver household garbage, appliances, and construction debris to the transfer station for a fee based on the tipping fee of \$34.50 per ton.

Several Sandy Springs haulers take waste to the Waste Management transfer station, owned and operated by Waste Management, located on Fulton Industrial Boulevard.

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Others: Bio-Medical Waste System

The City of Sandy Springs is home to Northside Hospital, St. Joseph Hospital and the Scottish Rite Children's Hospital. Northside and St. Joseph's hospitals utilize a high temperature Chem-Clave process to completely neutralize bio-medical wastes. The residue is compacted and hauled to the Waste Management facility on South Atlanta Road. Scottish Rite uses a specialized collection and disposal service. Bio-medical waste is handled separately and does not fall under the State's reporting requirements.

4.1.2 Contingency Strategy

Should any of the contracted haulers for the City of Sandy Springs be unable to provide service, either temporarily or permanently, there are a sufficient number of haulers in each category of collection service to pick up the extra business and expand their service area or customer base. Should there be a need for new haulers to come into Sandy Springs, other haulers who currently operate in Roswell and Fulton County will be contacted with a request to provide the service.

4.1.3 Yard Trimmings and Bulk Item Collection

Some waste haulers may be separating out yard trimmings from municipal waste and disposing of it at composting facilities. However, the City's Waste Disposal Ordinance does not distinguish yard trimmings, recyclables or bulk items from general household waste in the collection and disposal regulations. It is unknown at this time how haulers are collecting or disposing of yard waste.

Bulky items are also collected by private haulers. In addition, residents can drop-off bulky items at the Merk Miles facility. Residents are charged \$3.00 per bulk item (such as furniture and major home appliances) delivered to the facility. The KNFB offers an annual bulky trash collection event to City residents. There is no charge to residents who deliver their materials to this collection event, except for a small fee for television disposal.

4.1.4 Disaster Debris Management – Collection Strategy

The City is required to work through the Fulton County Emergency Management agency in the event of a declared natural or man-made disaster. In such cases, the county and state assets are made available on a county-wide basis. This is a particularly appropriate procedure in the event of a declared natural disaster or a hazardous material spill.

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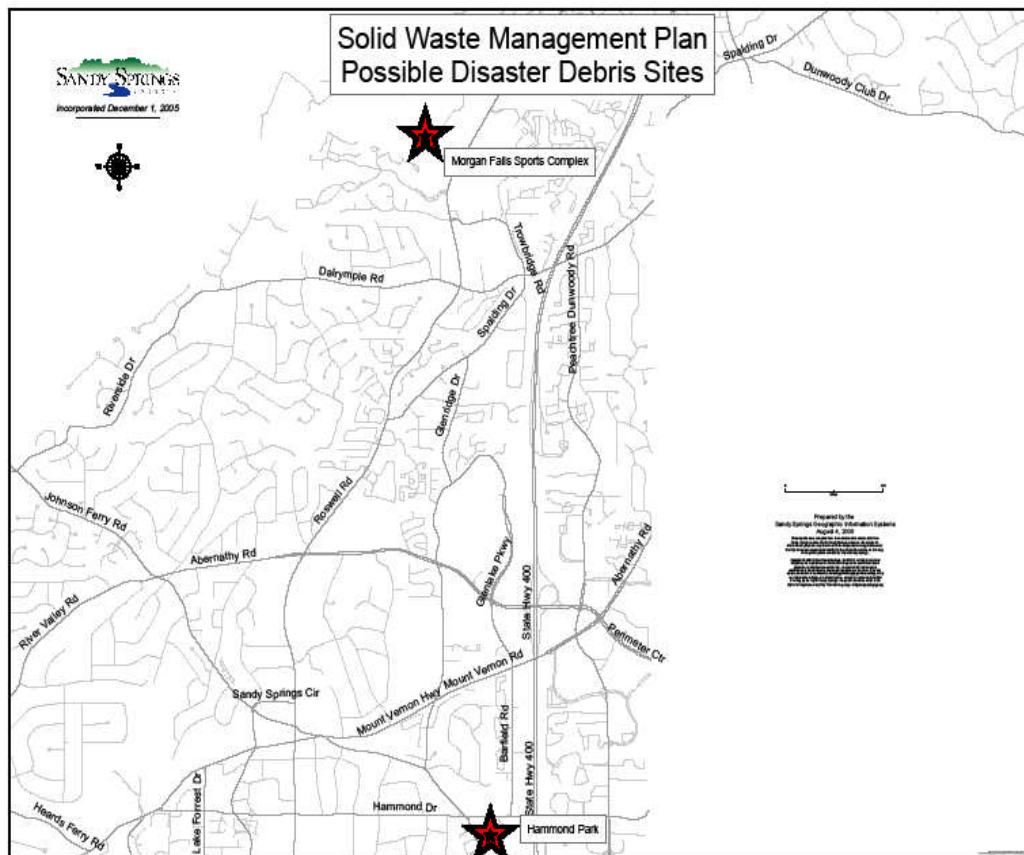


In the event of a natural disaster the public would be notified through the City's website, through the 24-hour City Call Center, and through the TV and radio media of what to do with debris (and other disaster-related concerns). The City's first priority as a public service agency is to clear arterial streets so that fire personnel and equipment and EMC personnel can be deployed and to assure access to medical facilities. In a natural disaster the City may be required to temporarily stockpile debris at public parks or other public lands for subsequent transfer to appropriate disposal sites. Two sites have been identified as the primary and alternate sites to receive and stockpile debris in the event of a natural disaster:

1. Hammond Park – Ball field Area - 6005 Glenridge Drive, Sandy Springs, GA.
2. Morgan Falls Sports Complex – 450 Morgan Falls Place, Sandy Springs, GA

The locations of both sites in Sandy Springs are mapped below:

Figure 4.2: Locations of Emergency Debris Sites



4.2 Assessment of Collection Programs

The current solid waste program employed by the City of Sandy Springs should be reviewed for better enforcement of data collection and reporting by haulers and to revise the haulers' contractual requirements for recycling and public education. Within the ten year planning horizon, the City may wish to consider an inter-local agreement with the City of Roswell for the use of its waste transfer facility. Over that time period, the haul distances may induce either public or private interests to provide a facility. Inter-local agreements may also be a good solution to identify alternate sites for solid waste and recycling centers in the event of a disaster or emergency event. A need for a composting facility has been identified within City limits to handle yard trimmings and tree stump grinding locally.

4.3 Inventory of Illegal Dumping/Littering

Illegal dumping is not a frequent problem in Sandy Springs. When an illegal dump site is identified by City Police, Department of Community Development Code Inspectors, Public Works employees or citizens, citations are issued to the property owner and the cases are heard in municipal court. A new City Ordinance regulating illegal dumping was adopted on August 19, 2008. The new ordinance gives the Code Enforcement officers authority to cite and fine violators for illegal dumping (see text of the Litter Control Ordinance in the Appendix).

Two additional programs assist the City in the identification and clean-up of illegal dump sites. Keep North Fulton Beautiful staff routinely conducts clean-ups of illegal dumping sites if they are of a size that volunteers can accomplish the job within a day's effort. The City has also organized a Citizen Deputy Program where trained and deputized volunteers provide extra eyes for the code enforcement division. The citizen deputies are trained to assess illegal land disturbance activities, tree ordinance violations, litter control and to pick up illegal signs within the public right of way. Identifying the location of illegal dump sites and junk cars is a part of their training.

4.4 Assessment of Programs to Address Illegal Disposal/Dumping

The City of Sandy Springs has already begun an extensive program of code enforcement that includes prosecution of violations of the zoning ordinance, sign regulations, property maintenance ordinance, graffiti removal and citations for illegal dumping and junk cars. The Code Enforcement Department has prepared a new ordinance to allow the City to cite and fine

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individuals who dump illegally, which will put some teeth into enforcement. A team of five code enforcement officers respond to citizen complaints and verify violations of codes and ordinances in the field. The code enforcement officers are empowered to cite violators and to bring cases before the Municipal Court.

The City of Sandy Springs website prominently displays a page for reporting litter and graffiti through the "I Spy on Litter" link. Citizen input is channeled by a single call center to the Code Enforcement Division for investigation and correction. The City's Citizen Deputy Program was recently re-chartered to assist the code enforcement officers as well.

4.5 Needs and Goals

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Collection Element. A need has been identified to:

- 4.1 Enforce the City of Sandy Springs Litter Control Ordinance adopted on 8/19/08.
- 4.2 Better track where debris is being disposed of that comes from Sandy Springs.
- 4.3 Negotiate inter-local agreements with other neighboring governments to provide waste management services in the event of a disaster or emergency.
- 4.4 Participate in emergency planning efforts underway in the City.
- 4.5 Reassess the City's Waste Collection Ordinance to improve separate collection of MSW, recyclables and yard waste.

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Section 5: Disposal Element

5.1 Inventory of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities

Table 5.1 below lists the solid waste facilities available in the region from the ARC website. Of those, two are the primary waste disposal sites for the City of Sandy Springs: Chadwick Landfill in Fulton County and Pine Bluff Landfill in Cherokee County.

Table 5.1: Inventory of Solid Waste Disposal Facility Capacity in the Region

County	Facility Name	Facility Type Description	Dominion	Remaining Capacity (CY)	Years Remaining	Estimated Fill Date
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Pine Bluff Landfill, Inc.	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Private Commercial	51,533,426	35	8/22/2040
Cherokee	Cherokee Co-Swims-SR 92 Ph 5	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	90,000	2	1/3/2007
Cherokee	Cherokee Construction and Demolition Landfill	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	3,063,353	22	8/16/2027
Clayton	Clayton Co-SR 3 Lovejoy Site # 3	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Public	3,284,010	17	1/5/2021
DeKalb	DeKalb Co-Seminole Rd Ph 2 (SL)	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Public	330,726	4	11/18/2009
DeKalb	Rogers Lake Road C&D Landfill	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	1,759,499	3	10/6/2007
DeKalb	APAC/GA - Donzi Ln Ph 5A (L)	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	1,999,606	3	10/8/2008
DeKalb	APAC/GA - Donzi Ln Ph 5B (L)	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	0	0	
DeKalb	BFI-Hickory Ridge	Municipal Solid Waste	Private Commercial	1,077,350	2	1/7/2007

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	(MSWL)	Landfill				
DeKalb	BFI-East DeKalb Landfill	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	661,030	1	6/18/2006
DeKalb	DeKalb Co-Seminole Rd Ph 2A,3&4 (SL)	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Public	50,733,121	67	12/18/2071
Douglas	Douglas Co-Cedar Mt/Worthan Rd Ph 1 (SL)	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Public	461,735	8	6/5/2012
Forsyth	Eagle Point Landfill	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Private Commercial	22,988,778	30	12/11/2034
Forsyth	Eagle Point Landfill	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Private Commercial	2,098,350	8	5/6/2012
Forsyth	Greenleaf Recycling, LLC	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	640,471	5	10/26/2010
Fulton	Chadwick Rd Landfill, Inc.	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	3,547,803	7	3/19/2012
Fulton	Chambers - Bolton Rd (SL)	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Private Commercial	83,735	3	7/6/2008
Fulton	Safeguard Landfill Management C & D	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	1,708,263	2	7/23/2007
Fulton	Willow Oak C&D Landfill	Construction and Demolition Landfill	Private Commercial	15,672,309	25	2/26/2030
Gwinnett	BFI - Richland Creek Rd (SL)	Municipal Solid Waste Landfill	Private Commercial	20,441,201	17	4/17/2022

Source: Atlanta Regional Commission, 2005

5.1.1 Assurance of 10-Year Capacity

A Letter of Assurance of a ten-year disposal capacity at the Pine Bluff Landfill in Cherokee County is attached in the Appendix of this document. The Pine Bluff Landfill is the primary waste destination for Sandy Springs, although other sites are used by the carriers. The Pine Bluff Landfill reports having another 35 years of capacity in the 2005 Fulton County Solid Waste Plan.

5.1.2 Contingency Strategy

Should any of the permitted landfills reach their capacity within the planning horizon or otherwise become unavailable, the haulers under contract to the city must use an alternate approved landfill. The number of approved landfills within the region provides ample alternatives, although haul distances may increase.

5.1.3 Disaster Debris Management – Disposal Strategy

Should a temporary emergency exist due to a natural or man-made disaster, the city will first assess the type and extent of the emergency then utilizing a tiered approach, notify the appropriate City resources, then Fulton County Emergency Management agency and other regional resources to seek appropriate assistance. If the emergency situation requires, the City will employ a stockpiling strategy using public lands as staging areas. Solid wastes will be separated from building debris and wood chippers will be employed to convert tree branches to mulch material. The availability of 10 authorized haulers provides an edge in collection and transport to disposal landfills. Time to return to normalcy can only be estimated based on the nature and extent of the disaster. The ability to stockpile debris and solid waste allows time for landfills to regain operability and access.

5.2 Assessment of Disposal

All MSW from the City of Sandy Springs is disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills which are privately owned and operated. Destinations of solid waste collected in Sandy Springs are not reported to the City by the haulers. However, an informal survey of local haulers revealed that the majority of waste ends up in two primary landfills; Chadwick and Pine Bluff. Should additional landfill capacity be needed in the future, haulers would utilize other landfills in the region. Fulton County has determined that six of the landfills currently used by the County are projected to have capacity throughout the ten year planning period according to the Fulton County Solid Waste Management Plan, December 2005.

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5.3 Statement of Needs and Goals

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Disposal Element. A need has been identified to:

- 5.1 Better track the destination of waste that is generated in Sandy Springs.
- 5.2 Improve local resources to manage solid waste locally before it gets to the landfills with improved recycling and composting programs.

Section 6: Land Limitation Element

Population, density, zoning, and land use factors, as well as natural environmental limitations limit the amount of land suitable for development of new landfills or other solid waste facilities.

6.1 Inventory of Land Areas

Limitations on the siting of new solid waste facilities in the City of Sandy Springs are limited by land use zoning, development patterns and natural environmental restrictions. Descriptions of the land use limitations and descriptive maps illustrate the land use issues related to siting solid waste handling facilities in Sandy Springs.

6.1.1 Inventory Areas with Natural Environmental Limitations

The City of Sandy Springs is not limited by water supply watersheds, ground water recharge areas, wetlands, or protected mountains. It is, however, influenced by the Chattahoochee River, which forms its longest border with adjacent jurisdictions. The river forms the western and northern boundary of the city. In addition to the concern for protecting the Chattahoochee River as a water supply source, there are limiting factors of land use, zoning, and the availability of suitable land areas within the city for locating a landfill.

6.1.1 Floodplains

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(d) stipulates that any solid waste landfill located in the 100-year floodplain shall not restrict the flow of the 100-year flood, reduce the temporary water storage capacity of the flood plain, or result in a washout of solid waste so as to pose a threat to human health of the environment. The City of Sandy Springs requires applicants proposing to develop in a wetland or floodplain to obtain a Section 404 permit or a determination of no jurisdiction from the Army Corps of Engineers prior to obtaining an LDP.

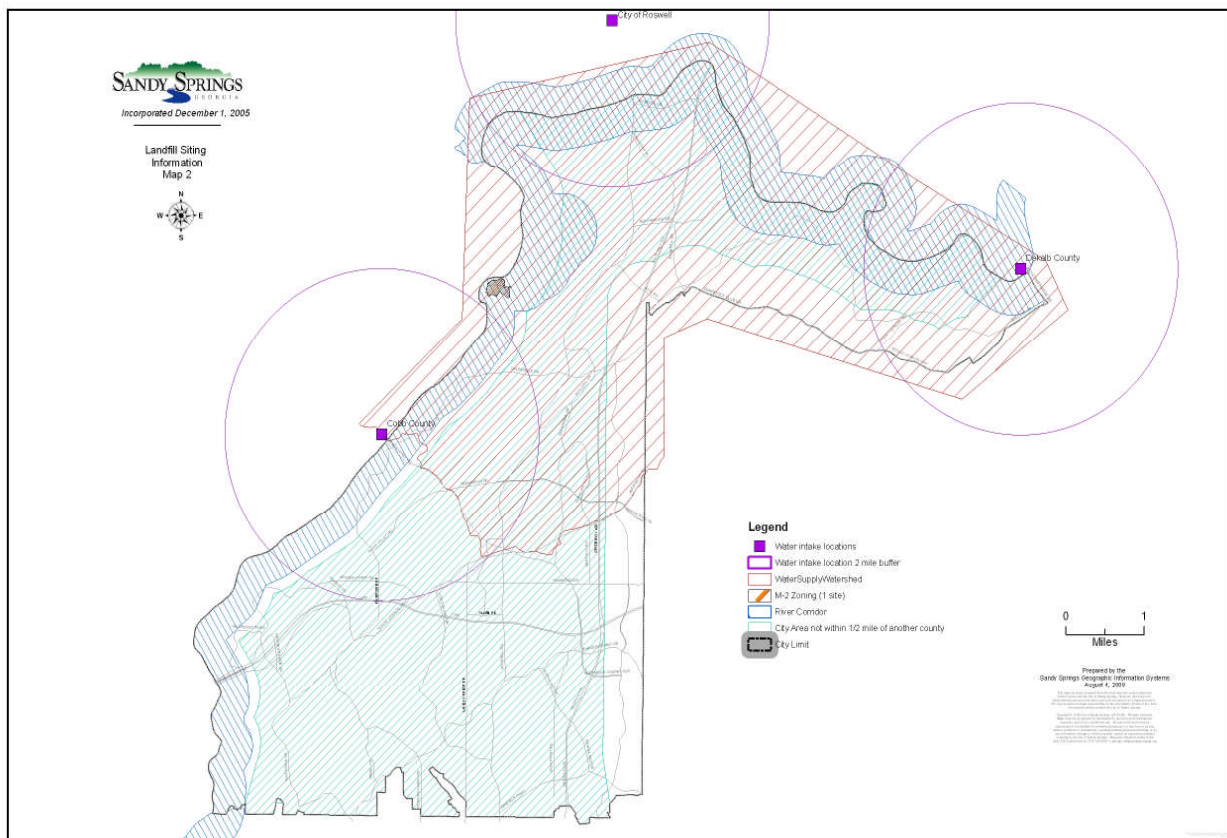
6.1.2 Wetlands

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(e) prohibits the development of solid waste landfills in wetlands, as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, unless evidence is provided by the applicant that use of the wetland has been permitted or otherwise authorized under all other applicable state and federal laws and rules.

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Figure 6.1: River Corridors and Water Intakes and Watersheds in Sandy Springs



6.1.3 Water Supply Watersheds

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.10(7)c1 requires that at any location within a small water supply watershed, new solid waste landfills must have synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. The importance of land use controls in watershed areas is buttressed by the fact that five municipal water systems have raw water intakes within seven miles of the city, most adjacent to it. These intakes provide raw water for the City of Atlanta, Cobb County, North Fulton county, Dekalb county, and Gwinnett county water supply systems. This concern for protecting the water supply for much of metropolitan Atlanta is another factor that limits the location of landfills within the city limits.

As Figure 6.1 illustrates, river corridor buffers, watersheds and water intake boundaries restrict development of solid waste facilities throughout most of the City. One large watershed areas exists in Sandy Springs - the Chattahoochee River basin. The Chattahoochee River basin encompasses portions of the North Fulton and Sandy Springs unincorporated Planning Areas,

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and portions of DeKalb and Gwinnett counties. Six adjacent small water supply watersheds are located in Sandy Springs: Crooked Creek, Heards Creek, Long Island Creek, Marsh Creek, Nancy Creek and Sullvans Creek. These watersheds are illustrated in Figure 6.2.

6.1.4 Groundwater Recharge Areas and Significant Ground Water Recharge Areas

DNR Rule 391-3-16-.02(3)(a) requires that in significant groundwater recharge areas, DNR shall not issue permits for new solid waste landfills not having synthetic liners and leachate collection systems. In Sandy Springs, the primary public drinking water source is surface water from the Chattahoochee River and its tributaries, not groundwater. Although Sandy Springs is largely serviced by public water, some households in rural portions of the County rely on individual wells.

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(j) requires new solid waste landfills or expansions of existing facilities within two miles of a significant groundwater recharge area to have liners and leachate collection systems, with the exception of facilities accepting waste generated from outside the county in which the facility is located. In that case, the facility must be totally outside of any area designated as a significant groundwater recharge area.

There are no groundwater recharge areas or significant groundwater recharge areas located in Sandy Springs. The soil in Sandy Springs is generally a shallow layer on top of rock, mostly granite.

6.1.5 River Corridors

The Metropolitan River Protection Act established a 2,000 foot corridor from either stream bank. It requires a natural buffer along the stream bank and further restricts development adjacent to it and within the 2,000 foot corridor. All developments within the corridor are subject to a regional review. The City of Sandy Springs has further restricted development along the river's tributaries by imposing buffers, setbacks, and restrictions on impervious surfaces in compliance with the North Georgia Water Commission model code for stream way protection, erosion control, and floodplain management.

Development along rivers and creeks is regulated by the City with mandatory stream way buffers, setbacks and limitations on impervious surfaces. Further, the city requires land

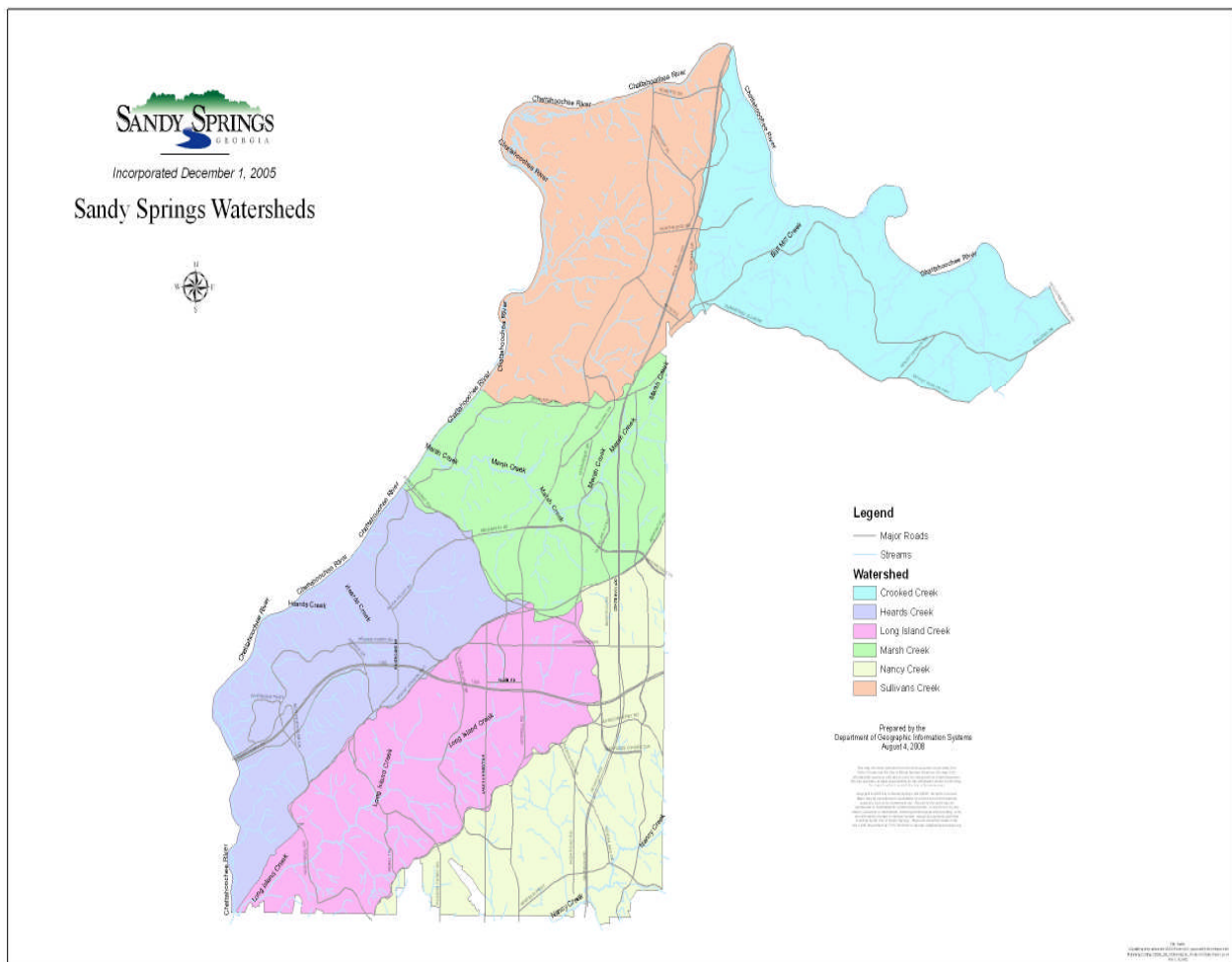
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disturbance permits and erosion and sedimentation controls for all developments in compliance with the Georgia Soil and Water Conservation District regulations.

DNR Rules prohibit the development of new solid waste landfills within protected river corridors. The Chattahoochee River corridor is protected under the Metropolitan River Protection Act (MRPA), which establishes undisturbed vegetation buffer and impervious surface setbacks from both sides of the river's banks. Figure 6.2 illustrates that most of Sandy Springs is covered by river corridor watersheds.

Figure 6.2: Watersheds in Sandy Springs



6.1.6 Protected Mountains

DNR Rule 391-3-16.05(4)(1) prohibits the development of new solid waste landfills in areas designated as protected mountains. There are no protected mountains in Sandy Springs.

6.1.7 Fault Zones, Seismic Impact Zones, and Unstable Areas (Karst Areas)

A hydrogeological assessment must be conducted at the location of any proposed solid waste disposal facility. Such an assessment must be performed under the direction of a registered geologist or professional engineer. Technical issues which involve seismic activity, fault lines, unstable areas, such as karst areas must be evaluated in the preliminary site selection phase. Any condition that would likely result in a release of pollution from a site may

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not receive EPD approval during the solid waste handling permitting process, unless mitigating or supplemental protection is provided.

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(f) focuses on fault areas and requires that new landfill units and lateral expansions of existing landfills not be located within 200 feet of a fault that has had a displacement in Holocene time, unless an alternative setback distance of less than 200 feet will prevent damage to the structural integrity of the landfill and will protect human health and the environment.

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(g) prohibits the development of new landfills and lateral expansions of existing landfills in seismic impact zones, unless all landfill containment structures, including existing landfill liners, leachate collection systems, and surface water control systems, are designed to resist the maximum horizontal acceleration in lithified earth material for the site.

According to DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(h), existing landfills and lateral expansions of existing landfills located in an unstable area must demonstrate that engineering measures have been incorporated into the landfill's design to ensure that the integrity of the structural components of the landfill will not be compromised.

6.2 Land Use and Zoning Limitations

The City of Sandy Springs is "built-out" city in that 98% of its land area of 24,852 acres is already developed, dominantly by residential land uses. There are only 32 parcels, greater than 5 acres, of undeveloped land within the City. The City's zoning ordinance further restricts uses related to processing solid waste.

6.2.1 Zoning Restrictions

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(a) requires that solid waste facility sites must conform to all local zoning/land use ordinances. The City of Sandy Springs Zoning Ordinance specifies the allowable districts and other criteria for siting solid waste handling facilities in the City, shown in Table 6-1. Municipal solid waste landfills and transfer stations can only be sited in areas zoned M-2, or heavy industrial, of which there are a total of 28.9 acres in the City. This single site zoned M-2 is located within the watershed setback of the Chattahoochee River and is slated by

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the City for development of the new \$5 million Morgan Falls River Park. Figure 6-2 illustrates the zoned land uses in the City of Sandy Springs.

Table 6.1: Zoning for Solid Waste Facilities in Sandy Springs

Facility Type	Allowed in Zoning Districts	Other Siting Criteria
Composting	AG-1	Minimum 5 acre lot size and 100 ft. setbacks with noise restrictions.
Inert Waste Landfill	AG-1, M-1 and M-2	No co-location within 3 miles of an existing landfill, 500 ft. setbacks, EIS required.
Solid Waste Landfill	M-2	No co-location within 3 miles of an existing landfill, 500 ft. setbacks, EIS required.
Recycling Centers	C-2 and M-1A	No co-location within 3 miles of existing recycling center, noise restrictions, EIS required.
Salvage, Storage/Junk Facilities	M-1 and M2	No co-location within 3 miles of existing salvage, storage or junk facility, 200 ft. buffer, EIS required.
Solid Waste Transfer Stations	M-2	No co-location within 3 miles of existing transfer station, 200 ft. buffer, EIS required.

Note: There is no more land left in Sandy Springs zoned M-1A. The AG-1 zoning category is currently being revised to limit commercial uses which may affect the ability to locate a composting facility in AG-1.

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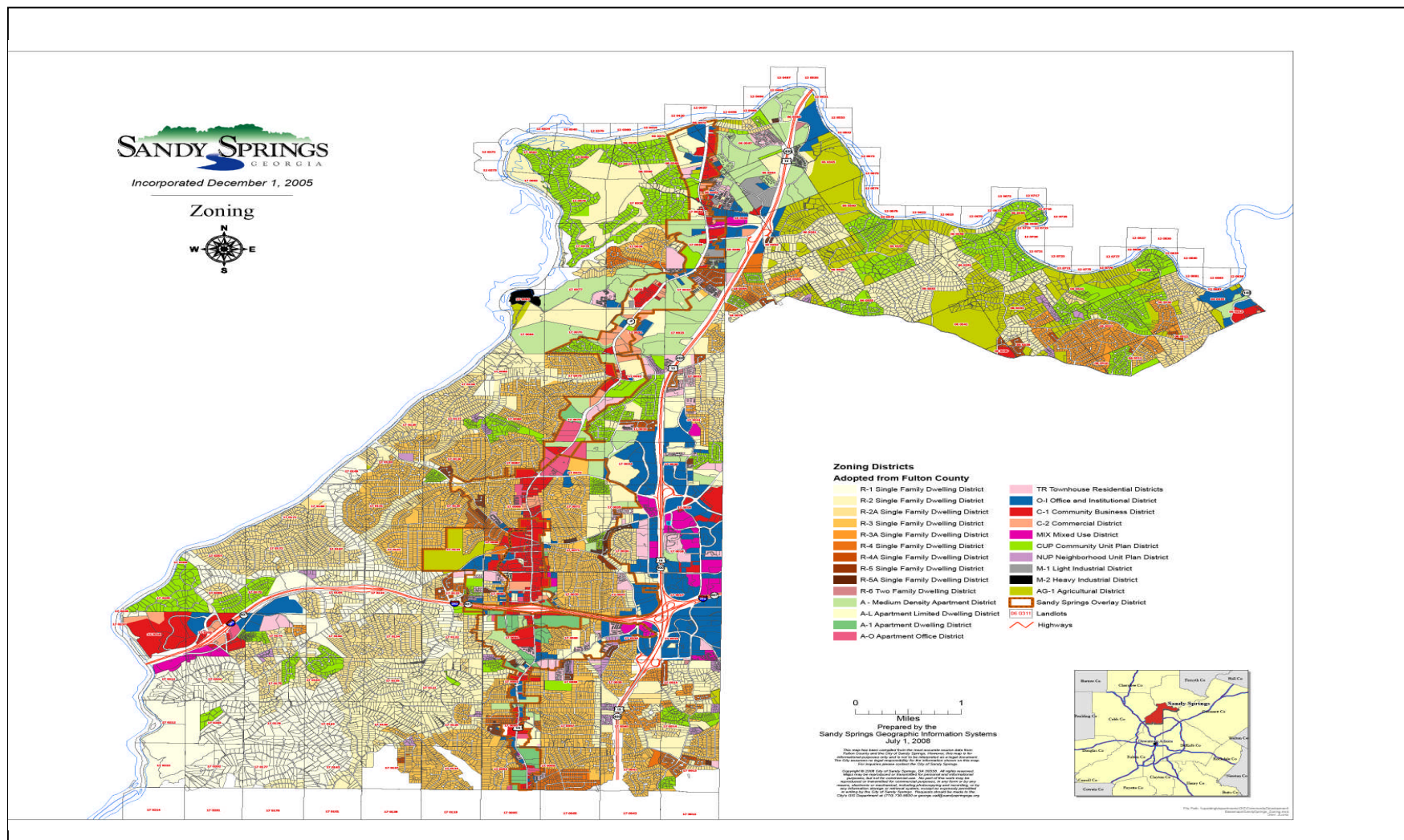
Table 6.2: Acreage by Zoning District

Zoning District	Acreage Available
AG-1:	1447.8
M-1:	66.1
M-2:	28.9
C-2:	208.9
M-1A:	0

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Figure 6.3: Sandy Springs Zoning Map



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Although it is clear that no land exists that is suitable for a solid waste or inert waste landfill facility or a transfer facility in Sandy Springs, there does appear to be opportunities for locating other types of waste handling facilities within City limits. In particular, there are 1,447 acres of agriculturally zoned land for a potential composting facility. Figure 6.4 below identifies sites that are over 5 acres in size that may be suitable for a future composting facility. Figure 6.5 below identifies potential sites for an additional recycling facility along Roswell Road or expansion of the existing facility.

Figure 6.4 Potential Composting Facility Sites in Sandy Springs

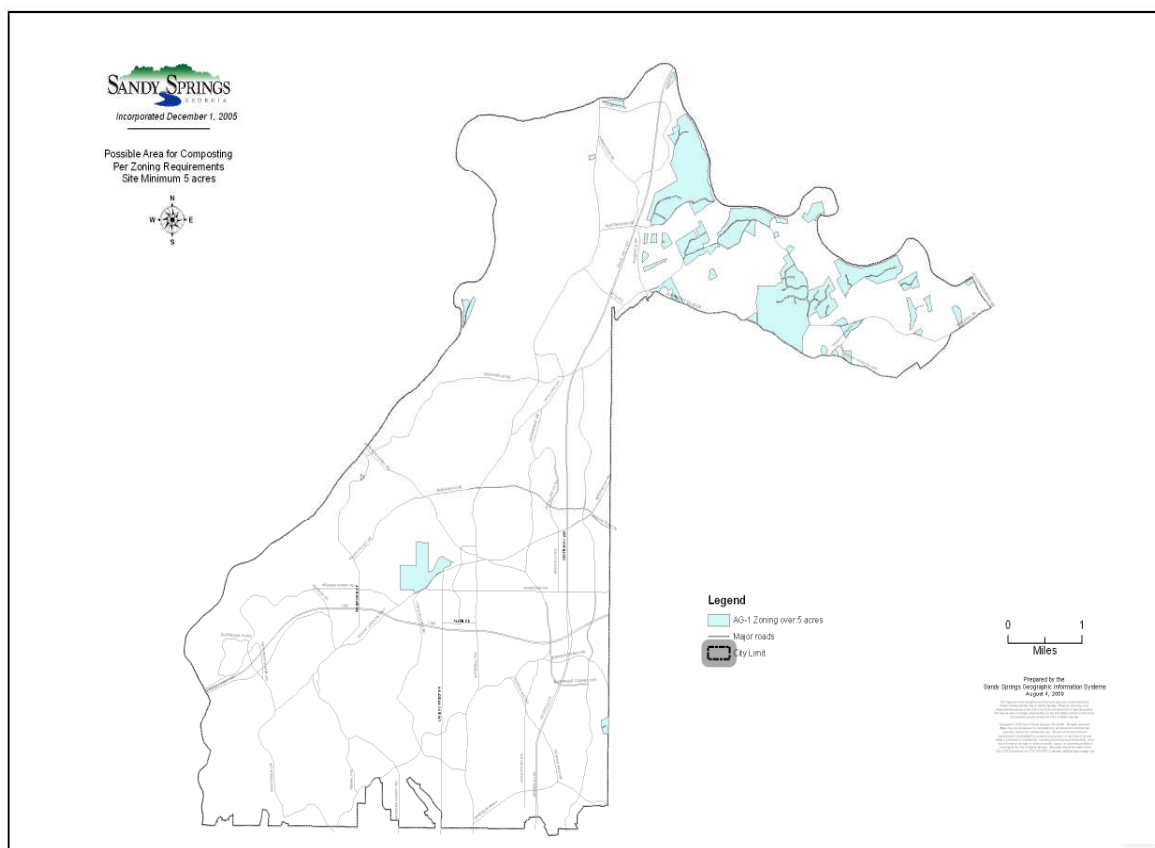
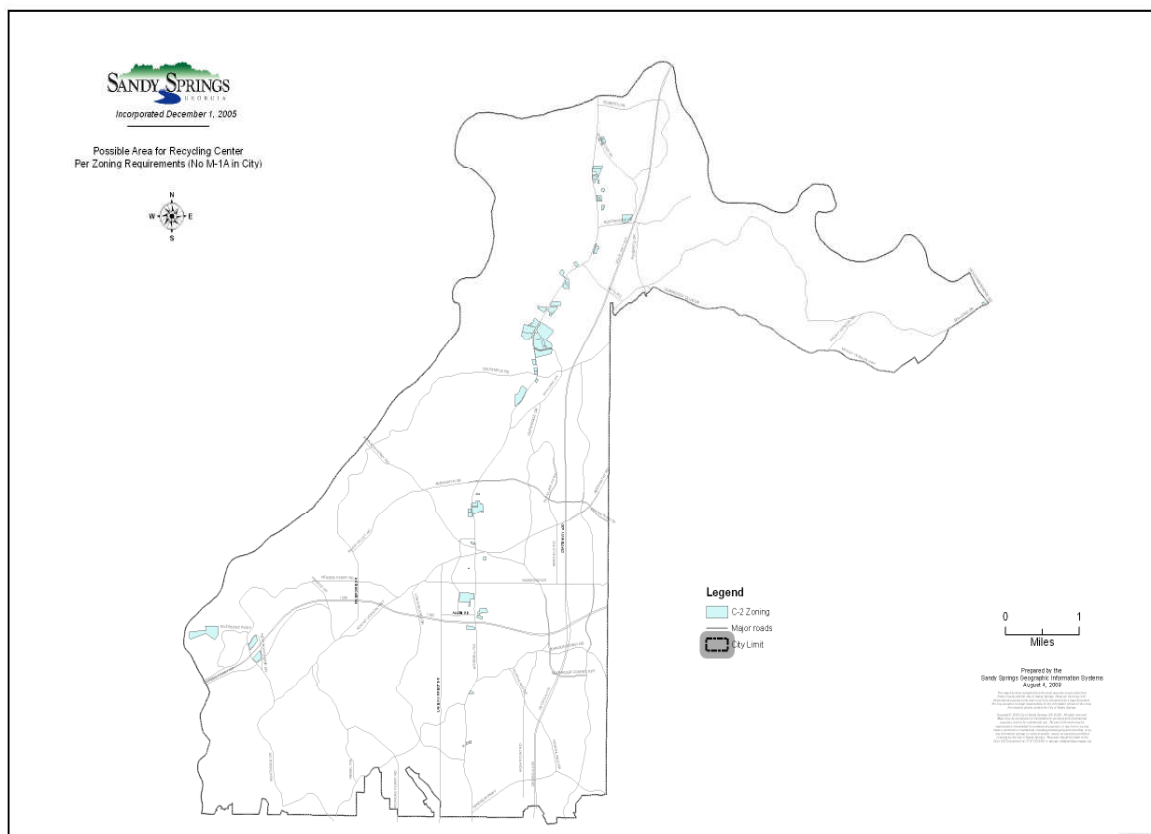


Figure 6.5 Potential Recycling Facility Sites in Sandy Springs



6.2.2 National Historic Sites

There is one home in Sandy Springs listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Glenridge Hall in Sandy Springs located at the intersection of Abernathy Road and GA400. Originally 400-acre estate with a Tudor-style home designed by Samuel Inman Cooper built in 1929, sections of the land have since been sold off to developers for office park developments surrounding the freeway. The home and 47 acres have been put into a trust and not open to the public, but it can be rented for private functions.

6.2.3 Archaeological Sites

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 requires federal agencies or local governments utilizing federal funds to conduct archaeological investigations on lands under their jurisdiction to determine the nature and extent of the protected cultural resources present. Therefore, no solid waste handling facility should be located so as to negatively impact an area

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of concentrated or known archaeological sites on file with the Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF). Located at the University of Georgia, the GASF is the official repository for information about known archaeological sites in the state of Georgia. Because specific information concerning the location and contents of archaeological sites is protected by Georgia Law (O.C.G.A. § 50-18-72 [a][10]), direct access to the complete information held by the GASF is restricted to qualified archaeologists and archaeology students. If a facility siting has the potential to impact an area of concentrated or known archaeological sites, then consultation with the State Archaeologist and the SHPO would be required.

6.2.4 Surface Water Intake

The Chattahoochee River serves as the primary water source for Sandy Springs citizens. Several surface water intakes are located along the Chattahoochee River. Figure 6.1 identifies three water intake locations and their surrounding restricted zones. According to the Georgia DNR Rule 391-3-16-.01, solid waste landfills must have engineered modifications such as liners, leachate collection systems, and groundwater monitoring systems if they are to be located within 2 miles of a surface water intake for a public water source. Unless such a location is the only feasible location, other locations should be considered.

6.2.5 Airport Safety

DNR Rule 391-3-4-.05(1)(c) requires that new solid waste landfill units or lateral expansions of existing units shall not be within 5,000 feet of any runway planned or used for piston-type aircraft or within 10,000 feet of any runway planned or used for turbo-jet or piston-type aircraft. There are no airport safety issues related to landfills in Sandy Springs.

6.2.6 Co-Located Landfills

The City of Sandy Springs zoning ordinance prohibits the siting of a solid waste management facility within a three mile radius of any other existing facility of the same type. This is more stringent than the State requirement of four miles. There are no landfills currently located within 3 miles of Sandy Springs.

6.2.7 Political Subdivisions

The Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act prohibits the siting of a MSW landfill within one half mile of another jurisdiction's borders without the approval of the adjacent governing authority. Sandy Springs borders four other counties: Fulton, Cobb, Gwinnett and DeKalb and two cities: Roswell and Atlanta.

6.2.8 Other Land Use Issues

Solid waste handling facilities generate considerable truck traffic and should be located near major roads. Odor and noise are also associated with solid waste handling facilities. Therefore, a minimum 200 foot wide buffer is required of landfills adjacent to residential districts and uses and a minimum of 50 foot wide buffer adjacent to public rights of way. In addition, a minimum fence of six feet in height is required inside the buffers adjacent to property zoned of developed for residential uses. Access through any residential subdivision is prohibited. Text of the City ordinances regulating land uses related to landfills, transfer centers, recycling centers, junk yards and composting facilities are included in the appendix of this document.

6.2 Local Procedures for Siting Solid Waste Facilities

One landfill, Morgan Falls, used to operate within the city, but it is now dormant. It is managed by Fulton County. In the City of Sandy Springs, proper zoning and pertinent use, administrative, and land use permits are required prior to construction and operation of a landfill, transfer center or recycling center. The City of Sandy Springs Zoning Ordinance allows for Composting Facilities (Sec. 19.4.12), two types of landfills: Inert Waste (Sec.19.4.25) and Solid Waste (Sec.19.4.26). It also allows for Recycling Centers (Sec.19.4.37), Salvage, Storage and/or Junk Facilities (Sec.19.4.39) and Solid Waste Transfer Stations (19.4.43). Text of these sections is included in the Appendix. Development of any of the above-mentioned facilities requires approval from Sandy Springs City Council under the Use Permit approval process.

According to EPD, C&D landfills are a subset of MSW landfills (although it is possible to obtain a variance from a liner and leachate collection system, daily cover is not a requirement, and they do not fall under the siting criteria for bombing ranges and airports). Because of this determination, C&D landfills fall under the zoning restrictions the City has for MSW landfills. Landfill operators must also show their Georgia Solid Waste Handling and Disposal permit prior to obtaining a City of Sandy Springs Land Disturbance Permit (LDP) and complete an Environmental Impact Statement under Federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) guidelines.

6.2.1 Consistency with the Solid Waste Management Plan

In addition to the process described above for approving transfer stations, any entity requesting a renewal or issuance of a solid waste handling permit (or notifying EPD in the case of a permit by rule) for any type of solid waste management facility must

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demonstrate that the facility or facility expansion is consistent with the City of Sandy Springs Solid Waste Management Plan by following the process described below.

At least 60 days prior to filing for a solid waste handling or C&D permit, or notifying EPD in the case of a solid waste handling facility that is permitted by rule, the applicant must submit to the City Commission, copying the Sandy Springs Director of Public Works, a written statement documenting the following:

1. How the proposed facility or facility expansion will meet the specific goals and/or needs identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan, including identification of:
 - a) the impact upon the collection capability within the planning area;
 - b) the impact upon disposal capacity identified in the planning area; and
 - c) the impact to the waste reduction and recycling efforts within the planning area.
2. How the proposed facility or facility expansion and its operation will impact the community, including:
 - the impact to vehicle traffic and public safety around the proposed facility and throughout the planning area (including operating hours, type of road access, buffer zones, etc. for each type of solid waste facility that must be adhered to);
 - the impact to the financial viability of the existing solid waste management system within the planning area;
 - the impact to individual and business solid waste management rates;
 - the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to other natural or cultural resources within the planning area; and
 - the impact of the proposed facility or facility expansion to the current solid waste management infrastructure (collection, transfer, and disposal) within the planning area, both public and private.
3. How the owner/operator of the proposed facility (and any subsequent owner/operators if sold) will provide financial assurance to address potential environmental liability.
4. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in an area deemed suitable according to the criteria listed in the plan.

5. That the proposed facility or facility expansion is sited in a location that is consistent with local zoning ordinances.

The Governing Authority shall review the "Written Statement of Consistency" and hold at least one public hearing on the requested facility development or expansion prior to determining if the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Within 30 days of making their determination the Board shall notify the developer whether or not the proposed facility or facility expansion is consistent with the Plan. If the proposed facility is not consistent with the Plan, the developer may address the inconsistencies and resubmit their request for another review. No proposed facility or facility expansion will be sited in the City without a letter from the City Commission stating that the facility is consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan.

6.3 Assessment of Land Limitation

The "built-out" nature of the city is a compelling factor in dissuading any effort to establish a new landfill. Only 32 tax parcels greater than 5 acres in size exist presently and each are surrounded by residential developments. Any possible site would occur in drainage basins that flow to the Chattahoochee River. Coupled with the high price of land in Sandy Springs, the economic viability of such an undertaking is doubtful.

However, opportunities exist for other types of waste handling facilities within City limits including a new composting facility, paper collection or other types of expanded recycling facilities which would compliment the City's waste reduction goals.

6.4 Needs and Goals

The following needs and goals have been identified for the land limitation element. A need has been identified to:

6.1 Research opportunities for additional composting and recycling locations in Sandy Springs.

6.2 To add recycling capacity, including unmanned collection sites or an expansion of the current recycling facility in Sandy Springs.

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6.3 Explore inter-local agreements with neighboring municipalities to use their composting and transfer centers in the event that none can be located in Sandy Springs.

Section 7: Education and Public Involvement Element

7.1 Inventory of Existing Public Involvement Programs and Public Involvement Opportunities

Table 7-1: Existing Environmental Education Initiatives

Program/Activity	Operated by	Target Audience	Number of Participants per Year	Description of Impact
Bring one for the Chipper	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	1500	Decreases improper disposal of Christmas trees and provides mulch
Arbor Day	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	200	Educates community on benefits of trees and reduces erosion and run off.
Earth Day	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs students	4000	Educates children on environmental stewardship and brings awareness to solid waste and water quality issues.
Teacher Workshops	KNFB	North Fulton teachers	100	Provides teachers the education and resources to teach children about environmental issues that fit city's goals.
Evergreen Schools	KNFB & Parent volunteers	North Fulton schools	@ 35 schools	Provides a network of information among NF schools re recycling, beautification, classroom programs and helps schools achieve environmental goals.
Terrific Trees	KNFB	North Fulton schools	@100	Provides training to teachers and volunteers to teach about trees and benefits.
Adopt a Spot	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	20	Beautification of specific "eyesore" locations, medians, entrances. Discourages litter.
Cash for Trash	KNFB &	Sandy Springs	25	Allows non-profits and schools in Sandy Springs

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	volunteers	Schools and non profits		to receive funds for donated recyclables; encourages recycling.
Adopt a Road	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	120 and expanding.	@ 15 roads (1 mile each) are cleaned up quarterly in SS by volunteer organizations. Reduces litter.
Great American Cleanup	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs Residents	300	Nationwide program coordinated by Keep America Beautiful; results in several tons of trash cleaned up in Sandy Springs, special recycling events, beautification projects.
Evergreen Businesses	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs businesses	100	Encourages businesses to have environmental stewardship programs and facilitates recycling programs and a sharing of ideas.
Trees Sandy Springs (***)	Nina Cramer and volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	150	Preserves and protects the trees in SS, helps with erosion and run off problems.
Bulky Recycling & Trash	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	1000 +	Allows residents an opportunity twice a year to properly dispose of bulky items-most are recycled.
Special Events				
Document Shredding	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs residents	200	Service to Sandy Springs citizens—free shredding offered to reduce identity theft; many tons of paper are recycled
Dog Days of Summer	KNFB & volunteers	Sandy Springs and neighboring community residents	Estimated 200	Re-use of pet equipment; environmental education about the importance of picking up after pets to reduce litter & impact on waterways.
Rivers Alive	KNFB, Cities of	North Fulton	Estimated 1000	@ 2 tons of debris is cleaned from local

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	Roswell and Alpharetta	Residents		waterways. Festival with many water educational demos and displays.
Tire collection	KNFB & Fulton Co	North Fulton residents	100	Diverts hundreds of tires from landfill or improper disposal; reduces opportunity for West Nile Virus
Rain Barrel Workshops	KNFB, Atl Water, and volunteers	North Fulton residents	90	Provides opportunity for residents to make and take a rain barrel, plus education on water conservation/runoff.
Computer & electronics drives	KNFB & volunteers	North Fulton and surrounding area's residents	2000	Recycles tons of electronics; keeps harmful substances such as cadmium, lead, and mercury out of environment

The award-winning non-profit organization Keep North Fulton Beautiful (KNFB), offers a wide variety of events and programs that benefit the community. Programs target three areas: schools, businesses and the general population. Many of these programs are conducted in cooperation with other community groups. A description of the programs is provided below.

Bring One for the Chipper

As part of a statewide effort to reuse Christmas trees, Keep Georgia Beautiful and the Georgia Department of Community Affairs join with corporate sponsors The Home Depot, WXIA TV and The Davey Tree Expert Company to sponsor the annual 'Bring One for the Chipper' program.

Each January, Keep North Fulton Beautiful offers the annual Christmas Tree Exchange at three locations. Trees are accepted at either of two Home Depot stores, 5950 State Bridge Rd. in Duluth or 6400 Peachtree Dunwoody in Sandy Springs, and also KNFB's Recycling Center. All three of the locations offer a seedling in exchange for Christmas trees. The trees are chipped into mulch and used for public and private beautification projects. Since the inception of the Chipper program, Keep North Fulton Beautiful has recycled thousands of Christmas trees from Sandy Springs residents and businesses. This service is available free to Sandy Springs

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residents.

Arbor Day

Keep North Fulton Beautiful celebrates Arbor Day annually through tree planting education programs at North Fulton schools and with a community event held on or near Georgia's Arbor Day, the third Friday in February each year. The Community Arbor Day celebration typically includes a proclamation reading by an elected official, brief presentations by urban forestry professionals, and community tree planting involving participants of all ages.

Terrific Trees

KNFB's tree planting education programs have been generously supported in the past through the Georgia Forestry Commission's Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program. This program has allowed KNFB to plant hundreds of trees at schools in North Fulton County and to also provide educational programs at the schools on tree benefits and proper tree planting.

Trees Sandy Springs

This community initiative and companion program is designed to reverse the decline of tree cover and preserve existing trees through proper tree maintenance. This non-profit organization is now managed by a Sandy Springs volunteer, Nina Cramer, who has generated significant volunteer support for mulching trees and planting along streams and creeks to reduce erosion.

Earth Day

Every year KNFB celebrates Earth Day. Through the Evergreen School program, students, parents and teachers are encouraged to participate in special Earth Day programs in Sandy Springs schools. KNFB also partners with other organizations to do a special activity celebrating Earth Day. For example, KNFB recently partnered with a local Chamber of Commerce and Gas South to sponsor an Earth Day Luncheon which featured an environmental trivia game with prizes. Approximately 75 local business people attended and learned about some environmental issues. KNFB offers a variety of programs, projects, events, and activities based on community needs.

Teacher Workshops

Teacher and volunteer workshops are scheduled through the year and include:

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Project Learning Tree: A program developed by the Georgia Urban and Forestry Council that teaches about tree benefits, proper tree planting and care and includes many lesson plans for various ages to use in the classroom.

“Waste in Place” is a solid waste curriculum developed by Keep America Beautiful that teaches about how to conduct a waste audit, solid waste issues, recycling and includes many lesson plans for various grade levels.

“Project Wet” is a state-approved water quality curriculum; which emphasizes water conservation, quality and problems associated in an urban area with storm water run off. Many lesson plans are provided and Teacher credits (called Professional Learning Units) are available for FC teachers. These courses are organized by Keep North Fulton Beautiful and partially taught by KNFB’s education director along with a trained course facilitator.

Evergreen Schools

The Evergreen School Program is a cooperative effort between Keep North Fulton Beautiful along with the cities of Roswell and Alpharetta, and is designed to help schools with environmental education programs and recycling. The Evergreen School program provides a network of information among local schools regarding recycling, beautification, classroom programs and helps schools achieve their environmental goals. There are 5 meetings a year in which teachers, administrators and parent volunteers are encouraged to attend and hear speakers talk about topics such as grant writing, outdoor classrooms, how to teach global warming, recycling, and other environmental topics.

Terrific Trees

A program for tree planting along with a classroom program offered to Evergreen Schools to teach children about tree stewardship and benefits.

Adopt-a-Spot Program

Keep North Fulton Beautiful (KNFB) partners with the City of Sandy Springs and the Georgia DOT to offer opportunities for residents to get more involved in keeping Sandy Springs an attractive community in which to live and work. Interested residents and businesses identify the “Spots” located on public property and then inform KNFB of the location. The spots are then

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offered to several landscaping companies who will agree to "Adopt" it, landscape and maintain it for a two year period in exchange for the promotional value of signage placed on the "Spot". The landscaping company is asked to submit a landscaping plan for the adopted spot. Once approved, they will then be asked to sign an agreement committing to maintain the "Spot".

Adopt-a-Road Program

Keep North Fulton Beautiful has partners with the Public Works Department of the City of Sandy Springs to offer opportunities for residents to get more involved in keeping their cities clean. The Adopt a Road program is offered to any group interested in volunteering for a two year period. Picking up roadside litter helps to maintain the cleanliness of our streets and serves as a reminder to others that littering behavior is unsightly.

Both adults and children can take an active role in selecting a one to two mile length of roadway to maintain a minimum of four times a year. Keep North Fulton Beautiful provides reflective safety vests, litter grabbers, gloves and trash bags. Once the road is cleaned, the volunteers contact our office with the metrics on volunteers and the amount of trash collected. KNFB then notifies Public Works for trash pick up where necessary. One of the benefits for volunteers is a road sign which identifies the company, group or family that has adopted that stretch of road.

Cash for Trash Program

To encourage wider participation in recycling, the Cash for Trash program is marketed to nonprofit organizations in the community. Organizations simply call or email to request the simple form to enroll in the program. Members of the organization collect and bring their newspaper, mixed office paper, aluminum cans and glass bottles to the center. The sign-in book and scale are conveniently located in the open bay area close to the driveway. The procedure is to weigh the recyclables and note the weight in the appropriate column in the sign in book. Organizations are paid quarterly by KNFB, Rates vary from time to time based on current market value for the materials.

Evergreen Businesses

The Keep North Fulton Beautiful Evergreen Business Program is being revitalized. In the past it has been a partnership with the Sandy Springs Kiwanis Club and the Sandy Springs Business Association that awards local businesses plaques for outstanding efforts in landscaping and

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grounds maintenance. Now, the SSBA has become the SS/Perimeter Chamber of Commerce and there are plans to continue the Evergreen Business program with the new chamber of commerce. Businesses would be recognized for their commitment to sustainable practices and recycling. This will facilitate the sharing of Best Environmental Business Practices among the Chamber members and reward high achieving companies for their efforts with a plaque which they can proudly display in their business.

Special Events

A number of special events are conducted by KNFB, often in cooperation with similar groups from adjacent communities. A partial listing of programs offered by this non-profit volunteer group is shown in the Appendix.

Keep America Beautiful Great American Cleanup is the nation's largest community improvement program, built on a foundation of individual responsibility and civic pride. The program is held from March through May with communities choosing the dates that work best for them. Last year, KNFB held numerous events. Noted here are examples of some of the GAC events. The activities change yearly based upon community partnerships.

In April, KNFB held a Showcase Event sponsored by Waste Management at the KNFB Recycling Center. Computer recycling, document shredding, and free recycling bins for Evergreen School partners were available. In addition, KNFB organized computer recycling events in Sandy Springs and recycled hundreds of computers and related equipment, amounting to 3 ½ full truckloads.

KNFB also conducted a clean up of Morgan Falls Road and dam with Peachtree Rd. United Methodist Church part of their "Great Day of Service" nationwide program amounting in 15 bags of litter picked up.

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Table 7.2: Typical Event Calendar for KNFB Activities in Sandy Springs

January	Bring One for the Chipper (Home Depot SS and Recycling Center--Trees and Electronics collection)
February	Whole Foods-Sandy Springs Electronics Collection
March	Chattahoochee Roadrunners Race (provide recycling service)
April	Great American Cleanup Showcase Event (document shredding & clean up) Taste of Sandy Springs (provide recycling service)
May	Sport Shoe Roundup-Nike Tennis Shoe Recycling
June	Bulky Recycling & Trash Day Tire Recycling Collection Heritage Sandy Springs Concerts by the Springs (provide recycling service)
July	Heritage Sandy Springs Concerts by the Spring (provide recycling service) Chattahoochee River/National Park Summer Splash (provide clean up supplies, recycling bins)
August	Dog Days of Summer (Dog adoption/recycling event) Heritage Sandy Springs Concerts by the Spring (provide recycling service) White Goods Collection Drive
September	Sandy Springs Festival (booth & recycling services) Television and Electronics Collection Drive Rain barrel workshop Rivers Alive river clean up and education event Heritage Sandy Springs Concerts by the Spring (provide recycling service)
October	Heritage Sandy Springs Concerts by the Spring (provided recycling service) Electronics and Computer Drive
November	Recycled Goods Art Show & Sale America Recycles Day Promotion-Document Shredding. Bulky Recycling Event
December	Environmental Awards/Recognition

Public Event Recycling: In addition to the above events, we are already committed to providing recycling services for all public events conducted by The Sandy Springs/Perimeter Center Chamber of Commerce, The Sandy Springs Conservancy, Leadership Sandy Springs, and others. We will also seek opportunities to provide event-specific recycling services for corporations and other organizations.

7.2 Assess the Adequacy of Environmental Education Initiatives

The Keep North Fulton Beautiful Program does an amazing job of promoting recycling and processing recyclables, given its limited resources and staffing. They report a budget deficit of \$100,000 per year based on an operating expense of \$200,000 per year to fund 3 full-time equivalent positions and pay for marketing materials. A number of volunteer environmental programs exist in the Sandy Springs/ North Fulton County area have helped with recycling and clean-up efforts in the past:

Keep North Fulton Beautiful/Keep America Beautiful

Upper Chattahoochee Riverkeepers

Fulton County Adopt-A-Stream

North Springs High School Environmental Club

Sandy Springs Middle School

The Georgia Environmental Council

Sandy Springs Conservancy

Leadership Sandy Springs

Big Trees Forest Preserve

Altrusa International

Georgia Works public service sentences

Public Education – Volunteer Programs

An indispensable part of any waste reduction plan is public education. At the core of Keep North Fulton Beautiful's mission to reduce waste is a focus on education. Awareness of waste issues, and promotion of sensible, sustainable alternatives, gives consumers of all ages the knowledge they need to make informed choices and take personal action.

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Keep North Fulton Beautiful engages in a variety of public education activities involving local schools and businesses. Volunteers are engaged through a variety of programs that are detailed in Section 7:

- Adopt a Road
- Great American Cleanup
- Adopt a spot
- America Recycles day
- Rivers Alive
- Arbor Day
- Bring one for the Chipper
- Earth Day
- Evergreen School Program
- Scout Programs
- Recycling Center Tours
- Teacher and Community Workshops
- Presentations to Community Groups

Volunteer Programs Assessment

With adoption of a new ordinance requiring recycling services and yard trimmings separation, greater emphasis is placed on curbside recycling for all residential accounts. The need exists for a well publicized introduction to inform the citizens of the service, what type of recyclables are permitted, and how to prepare yard trimmings for collection. Subsequent efforts need to immediately address recycling at multifamily complexes and commercial accounts.

With the availability of curbside recycling through the approved waste haulers, the City would benefit from periodic educational promotions to reinforce the important of recycling in meeting the goal of 10% reduction in the waste stream. The City is a proponent of public-private partnerships. Such a partnership exists with KNFB. Their programs involve hundreds of concerned citizens and students each year. The benefits of their efforts accrue to the City and its solid waste management program. This partnership should continue and expand when possible.

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7.3 Statement of Needs and Goals

The following needs and goals have been identified in the Education and Public Involvement Element. A need has been identified to:

7.1 Work with solid waste haulers, municipalities and non-profits to ensure that all residents of the City have access to information about waste reduction in Sandy Springs including costs, source reduction, re-use, and recycling.

7.2 Update the City's website with current contracted haulers and recycling information.

7.3 Expand public education and involvement programs related to solid waste reduction.

7.4 Partner with the City of Roswell to enable Keep Roswell Beautiful programs to be available to and benefit Sandy Springs citizens as well as the surrounding communities.

Section 8: Implementation Strategy

8.1 Summary of Needs and Goals

The following list summarizes the needs and goals as identified in the preceding sections of this plan. The policy statements in Section 8.2 articulate the City's commitment to solid waste management and waste reduction. The policy statements become the action items in the Solid Waste Management Action Plan in Table 8.1.

Section 3: Waste Reduction Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Waste Reduction Element:

3.1 Maintain the daily operation of the KNFB Recycling Center.

3.2 Improve tracking of waste collected.

3.3 Reduce the volume of waste being sent to landfills.

3.4 Appoint a Solid Waste Committee and Committee Chair for the City.

3.5 Research opportunities to expand the City's involvement in recycling promotion programs including:

- Home Composting
- Expand the City's "Buy Recycled Products" program to its contractors
- Curbside recycling with adequate public education about this program;
- Recycling at multifamily properties;
- Commercial recycling (especially for waste paper);
- Composting and chipping services, yard waste and food waste.

3.5 Expand the City's commitment to waste reduction, including:

- Pursuit of a State grant for a Recycling Trailer.
- Increasing the number of satellite recycling collection bins.
- Promoting recycling at public events.
- Expanding outreach to schools and businesses to increase recycling.

3.6 Annually reassess the SWMP to ensure the City's waste reduction goals are being met.

3.7 Submit the Solid Waste Survey to DCA on an annual basis.

Section 4: Collection Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Collection Element:

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- 4.1 Enforce the City of Sandy Springs Litter Control Ordinance adopted on 8/19/08.
- 4.2 Better track where debris is being disposed of that comes from Sandy Springs.
- 4.3 Negotiate inter-local agreements with other neighboring governments to provide waste management services in the event of a disaster or emergency.
- 4.4 Participate in emergency planning efforts underway in the City.
- 4.5 Reassess the City's Waste Collection Ordinance to make a distinction in how yard trimmings, recyclables and bulky items are to be collected and disposed of, separately from general household waste.

Section 5: Disposal Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Disposal Element:

- 5.1 Better track the destination of waste that is generated in Sandy Springs.
- 5.2 Improve local resources to manage solid waste locally before it gets to the landfills with improved recycling and composting programs.

Section 6: Land Limitation Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Land Limitation Element:

- 6.1 Research opportunities for additional composting and recycling locations in Sandy Springs.
- 6.2 Add recycling capacity including unmanned collection sites or an expansion of the current recycling facility in Sandy Springs.
- 6.3 Explore inter-local agreements with neighboring municipalities to use their composting and transfer centers in the event that none can be located in Sandy Springs.

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Section 7: Education and Public Involvement Element

The following needs and goals have been identified for the Education and Public Involvement Element:

7.1 Work with solid waste haulers, municipalities and non-profits to ensure that all residents of the City have access to information about waste reduction in Sandy Springs including costs, source reduction, re-use, and recycling.

7.2 Update the City's website with current contracted haulers and information about recycling.

7.3. Expand public education and involvement programs related to solid waste reduction.

7.4. Partner with the City of Roswell to enable Keep Roswell Beautiful programs to be available to and benefit Sandy Springs citizens as well as the surrounding communities.

8.2 Activities in Implementation Strategy

The implementation strategy, included as Table 8-2 identifies the activities that the City will undertake to meet these goals and needs over the next ten years, from 2008 through 2017. Activities in the first five years constitute the Short Term Work Program. Some of the activities entail continuing or improving existing programs while others involve changes in policy or implementation of new programs. Table 8-1 includes a summary of each of the proposed activities and programs listed by planning element (i.e. waste reduction, collection, disposal, land limitation and education and public involvement). The Table indicates the year that the activity is expected to be implemented, the responsible party, the projected annual cost, and the potential source of funds to implement the activity.

8.3 Policy Statements for Implementation Strategy

The following objectives and supporting policy statements are offered by the City in support of the State of Georgia, Department of Community Affairs' goal: *"that every effort be undertaken to reduce on a state-wide per capita basis the amount of municipal solid waste being received at disposal facilities."*

Vision Statement: "The City of Sandy Springs shall ensure an environmentally sound and efficient solid waste management system which encourages recycling and source reduction."

Objective 1.1 - The City shall ensure best management practices are followed by all waste haulers in Sandy Springs to protect the environment.

Policy 1.1.1 – The City's Code Enforcement staff shall respond to all complaints related to waste haulers within 24-hours of notification.

Policy 1.1.2 -City staff shall review, on an annual basis, the Sandy Springs Waste Collection Ordinance (Ordinance # 2007-02-14) to ensure consistency with stated solid waste reduction goals.

Policy 1.1.3 - Code enforcement shall actively enforce all provisions of the Litter Control Ordinance adopted on August 19, 2008.

Objective 1.2 -The City shall work to maintain or improve the efficiency of the existing solid waste management system utilized in Sandy Springs.

Policy 1.2.0 – The City will maintain their commitment to keeping the Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center operating on a daily basis.

Policy 1.2.1 -The City shall appoint a Solid Waste Committee and a Committee Chair to manage and monitor solid waste and recycling data collection and promotion programs for the City.

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Policy 1.2.2 - Private waste haulers shall be monitored quarterly to ensure compliance with State waste and recycling tonnage reporting requirements.

Policy 1.2.3 -The City shall review its list of approved haulers on a quarterly basis to ensure the list is accurate and available to the public.

Policy 1.2.4 -Solid waste haulers shall annually report which landfills are being utilized to dispose of solid waste in Sandy Springs.

Policy 1.2.5 - Staff shall meet annually with approved waste haulers to ensure they comply with local requirements and the State's waste reduction goals.

Policy 1.2.6 -The City shall investigate the feasibility of forming intergovernmental agreements with other neighboring governments to provide waste management services in the event of a disaster or emergency, with a goal of having them in place by October 1, 2010.

Policy 1.2.6 -Emergency planning efforts in the City shall include provisions for solid waste disposal by October 1, 2010.

Objective 1.3 The City shall continue to promote source waste reduction by encouraging residents and businesses in Sandy Springs to recycle.

Policy 1.3.1 -The City shall investigate the feasibility of solid waste point separation.

Policy 1.3.2 -Sandy Springs shall investigate the expansion of the "Buy Recycled Products" program to include its contractors and vendors.

Policy 1.3.3 - The City shall explore ways to use the municipal website to educate its residents about the many benefits of recycling and home-composting.

Policy 1.3.4 -The City will continue to pursue a State grant to purchase a recycling trailer for the Keep North Fulton Beautiful Recycling Center.

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Policy 1.3.5 - City staff shall investigate whether the Zoning Ordinance should be amended to permit composting and recycling facilities as conditional uses.

Policy 1.3.6 - City staff shall investigate intergovernmental agreements with neighboring communities to provide Sandy Springs residents with additional recycling drop-off locations and composting facilities.

Budgeting for Implementation

Table 8 below details the implementation program for the Solid Waste Management Plan. Some of the programs identified can be implemented right away under the existing City budget. These are things like better tracking the haulers and tonnage data, creating a Solid Waste Committee, and utilizing the City's website to promote recycling.

Other programs will require a dedicated budget and staffing in order to implement them fully. This includes items like researching, promoting and launching curbside recycling, multi-family recycling and composting, as well as finding new locations for recycling collection or composting. These items are shown as delayed implementation until 2012 when the Solid Waste Plan must be revisited and resubmitted to DCA.

Table 8: Solid Waste Management Action Plan

Plan Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsibility	Est. Cost	Source
1. Waste Reduction Element														
Maintain the daily operation of the KNFB Recycling Center.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$20,000/yr.	Contract with KNFB covers utilities, printing, mailing.
Improve tracking of waste collected.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Finance Department	\$4,400/yr.	City Finance Department
Reduce the volume of waste being sent to landfills.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City Council Haulers, KNFB, Solid Waste Committee	Programs detailed below	Not budgeted
Select a new Solid Waste Committee and Committee Chair.		X										City Manager	\$1,100/yr.	In existing budget
Research/promote home composting.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
Research/promote "Buy Recycled Products"						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
Research/promote residential curbside recycling.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
Research/launch						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted

Plan Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsibility	Est. Cost	Source
multifamily recycling. Research/promote commercial/waste paper recycling						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
Research/promote composting, chipping, yard waste and food waste recycling.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
2. Collection Element														
Enforce the Litter Control Ordinance		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City Council	\$3,000/yr.	City Code Enforcement Budget
Better track where debris is being disposed of that comes from Sandy Springs. Negotiate inter-local agreements with other governments to provide waste management services in case of a disaster.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Solid Waste Committee	\$3,000/yr.	Existing Finance Dept. Budget
Participate in emergency planning efforts underway.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,500/yr.	Not budgeted
												Public Works	\$3,000/yr.	Public Works Budget

Plan Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsibility	Est. Cost	Source
Revise City Ordinance to include separation of household and yard waste.		X	X									City Manager	\$3,000	Community Development Budget
3. Disposal Element														
Improve recycling and composting programs to reduce the amount going to landfills.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$6,000/yr.	Not budgeted
4. Land Limitation Element														
Research locations for composting and recycling in City Limits.						X	X	X	X	X	X	Community Development Department	\$2,500/yr.	Not budgeted
Add recycling capacity including unmanned collection sites or an expansion of the current facility.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$7,500/yr.	Not budgeted
Explore inter-local agreements for use of their waste transfer station/ composting facilities if none can be located in Sandy Springs.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$3,000/yr.	Not budgeted

Plan Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Responsibility	Est. Cost	Source
5. Education & Public Involvement														
Continue to partner with KNFB to manage 4 recycling events/year.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$40,000/yr.	Existing Contract with KNFB
Work with haulers to promote curbside and multi-family recycling		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Solid Waste Committee	\$3,000/yr.	Solid Waste Committee
Add/update recycling and haulers information on the City's website		X	X		X		X		X		X	Communications Dept./KNFB	\$1,200/yr.	Communications budget
Expand public education and involvement programs related to solid waste reduction.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City/KNFB	\$8,000/yr.	Not budgeted
Partner with the City of Roswell to enable Sandy Springs residents to benefit from Keep Roswell Beautiful programs.						X	X	X	X	X	X	City	\$5,500/yr.	Not budgeted

Appendix

I. Excerpts from the Sandy Springs Zoning Ordinance:

- **Section 19.4.12 Composting Facilities**
- **Section 19.4.25 Inert Waste**
- **Section 19.4.26 Solid Waste**
- **Section 19.4.37 Recycling Centers**
- **Section 19.4.39 Salvage, Storage and/or Junk Facilities**
- **Section 19.4.43 Solid Waste Transfer Stations**

II. City of Sandy Springs Waste Collection Ordinance

IV. Proposed City of Sandy Springs Litter Reduction Ordinance

V. Letter of Capacity Assurance - Pine Bluff Landfill

I. Excerpts from the Sandy Springs Zoning Ordinance:

Section 19.4.12 Composting Facilities

Section 19.4.25 Inert Waste

Section 19.4.26 Solid Waste

Section 19.4.37 Recycling Centers

Section 19.4.39 Salvage, Storage and/or Junk Facilities

Section 19.4.43 Solid Waste Transfer Stations

Section 19.4.12 Composting

A. Required Districts: AG-1

B. Standards:

1. Lot area shall be a minimum of five acres.
2. Permitted curb cut access shall be derived from an arterial or major collector.
3. The hours of operation shall be between the hours of 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m..
4. All operations shall maintain a minimum setback of 100 feet from all property lines.
5. The minimum buffers required are as specified for the M-1 District. (See Section 4.23)
6. On-site traffic shall be limited to an all-weather surfaced area.
7. Stored materials shall be contained in such a manner as to prevent the blowing of any materials onto any surrounding property or roadway.
8. The composting facility shall obtain all necessary permits from the Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division
9. A maximum continuous sound level of 60 dBA and a maximum peak sound level of 75 dBA shall not be exceeded at property lines of adjacent residential districts and/or AG-1 districts used for single family.
10. In accordance with Section 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

Section 19.4.25 Landfill, Inert Waste Disposal

A. Required Districts: AG-1, M-1 and M-2

B. Standards:

1. No access shall be allowed from local streets.
2. Access streets shall be paved and shall be able to withstand maximum load limits established by the State of Georgia as approved by the Director of Public Works.
3. No portion of a new landfill shall be located within a three mile radius of the property lines of an existing landfill.
4. The waste disposal boundary of a landfill shall be located at least 500 feet from all property lines except adjacent to M-1 (Light Industrial) and M-2 (Heavy Industrial) zoned districts.
5. A minimum 200-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all property lines except public rights-of-way.
6. A minimum 50-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all public rights-of-way.
7. A minimum 6-foot high solid fence or wall shall be located on property lines or interior to the required buffers and improvement setbacks.
8. Limit hours of operation from 6:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday.
9. The owner shall provide the Director of the Department of Community Development a current copy of all applicable permits from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources upon application for a Land Disturbance Permit.
10. Vehicles shall be allowed into a landfill site only if waste is covered to prevent blowing of material from the vehicle.
11. In accordance with Article 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

Section 19.4.26 Landfill, Solid Waste Disposal

A. Required Districts: M-2

B. Standards:

1. No access shall be allowed from local streets.
2. Access streets shall be paved and shall be able to withstand maximum load limits established by the State of Georgia as approved by the Director of Public Works.
3. No portion of a new landfill shall be located within a three mile radius of the property lines of an existing landfill.
4. The waste disposal boundary of a landfill shall be located at least 500 feet from all property lines except adjacent to M-1 (Light Industrial) and M-2 (Heavy Industrial) zoned districts.
5. A minimum 200-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all property lines except public rights-of-way.
6. A minimum 50-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all public rights-of-way.
7. A minimum 6-foot high solid fence or wall shall be located on property lines or interior to the required buffers and improvement setbacks.
8. Limit hours of operation from 6:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday.
9. The owner shall provide the Director of the Department of Community Development a current copy of all applicable permits from the Georgia Department of Natural Resource upon application for a Land Disturbance Permit.
10. Vehicles shall be allowed into a landfill site only if waste is covered to prevent blowing of material from the vehicle.
11. In accordance with Article 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

Section 19.4.37 Recycling Center, Processing

A. Required Districts: C-2 and M-1A

B. Standards:

1. Limit hours of operation from 7:00 a.m. to 8 p.m., Monday through Saturday.
2. No portion of a new recycling facility shall be located within a three mile radius of the property lines of an existing recycling facility.
3. A minimum 200 foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all property lines except public rights-of-way.
4. A minimum 50-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all public rights-of-way.
5. All recyclable materials shall be stored in containers with no stockpiling outside the containers.
6. Collection, storage containers, or receptacles shall not be allowed in minimum yards. Storage shall be screened with a six-foot high, solid wall or fence, including access gates.
7. The processing of recyclable materials must be done within an enclosed building.
8. Driveways shall be designed so vehicles will exit the facility in a forward direction.
9. A maximum continuous sound level of 65 dBA and a maximum peak sound level of 75 dBA shall not be exceeded at property lines of adjacent residential districts and/or AG-1 districts used for single family.
10. The recycling center shall comply with regulations administered by the Fulton County Department of Health.
11. In accordance with Article 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

Section 19.4.39 Salvage, Storage and/or Junk Facilities

A. Required Districts: M-1 and M-2

B. Standards:

1. No portion of a new salvage, storage, and/or junk facility shall be located within a three mile radius of the property lines of an existing salvage, storage, and/or junk facility.

2. A minimum 200-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all property lines except public rights-of-way.

3. A minimum 50-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along all public rights-of-way.

4. All facilities shall be screened from view from adjacent properties and roadways with a minimum 6-foot high, solid fence or wall, as approved by the Department of Community Development, except for approved access crossings and utility easements. Said fence or wall shall be located interior to any required buffer or landscape strip.

5. Vehicles and other materials shall not be stacked so that they are visible from any adjacent properties.

6. In accordance with Article 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

Section 19.4.43 Solid Waste Transfer Stations

Required District: M-2

Standards:

No access shall be allowed from local streets.

Access streets shall be paved and shall be able to withstand

No portion of a new transfer station shall be located within a
A minimum 200-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback shall be required along
all property lines except public rights-of-way.

A minimum 50-foot buffer and 10-foot improvement setback

A minimum 6-foot high solid fence or wall shall be located on property lines or interior to the
required buffers and improvement setbacks.

Limit hours of operation from 6:00 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

The owner shall provide the Director of the Department of Community Development a current
copy of all applicable permits from the State of Georgia upon application for a Land Disturbance
Permit.

In accordance with Article 28.4.3.2., submit an Environmental Impact Report as required.

III: City of Sandy Springs Litter Control Ordinance

Chapter 38, Article VII, Litter Control

ORDINANCE NO. 2008-08-42

Effective August 19, 2008

Chapter 46 SOLID WASTE*

***Charter references:** Authority to provide for solid waste disposal, § 1.03(a)(35).

State law references: Georgia Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Act, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-20 et seq.; local solid waste plans, O.C.G.A. § 12-8-31.1; littering, O.C.G.A. § 16-7-40 et seq.

Article I. In General

Secs. 46-1--46-18. Reserved.

Article II. Collection Contracts

ARTICLE II. COLLECTION CONTRACTS

Sec. 46-19. Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Approved container, approved bag, container or bag means those containers used in the collection of solid waste, which have been approved by the company for use by both residential and commercial customers.

Area means the area within the boundaries of the incorporated areas of the city, as they exist as of the effective date in addition to future boundary changes based upon annexations.

Commercial unit means any structure, whether freestanding or designed to serve multiple tenants, the primary purpose of which is for conducting business. For the purpose of this article, this designation shall include those structures designated for multifamily residential with greater than four units.

Company means any organization, firm, person, entity, corporation or other business that contracts with customers to provide for the collection and disposal of solid waste material as defined in this article, and including but not limited to construction/demolition debris, dead animals, garbage, waste, storm debris, yard trimmings, and recyclable material.

Construction/demolition debris shall have the meaning set forth by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (Georgia EPD, chapter 391-3-4.01(14)).

Construction site means any parcel of land or real property having land disturbance, clearing and grading, demolition, improvements and betterments, renovation, remodeling and/or new construction work performed thereon or about the real property or premises whether or not a land disturbance and/or building permit is required.

Customer means any firm, person, entity, corporation or organization that contracts with a company for the collection and disposal of solid waste material as defined in this article, and including but not limited to construction/demolition debris, dead animals, garbage, waste, storm debris, yard trimmings, and recyclable material.

Dead animals means animals or portions thereof equal to or greater than ten pounds in weight that have died from any cause, except those slaughtered or killed for human use.

Effective date means any contract executed between the city and any company on or after January 1, 2006.

Environmental laws means all applicable laws, directives, rules, ordinances, codes, guidelines, regulations, governmental, administrative or judicial orders or decrees or other legal requirements of any kind, including, without limitation, common law, whether currently in existence or hereafter promulgated, enacted, adopted or amended, relating to safety, preservation or protection of human health and the environment (including ambient air, surface water, groundwater, land, or subsurface strata) and/or relating to the handling, treatment, transportation or disposal of waste, substances or materials, including, without limitation, any matters related to releases and threatened releases of materials and substances.

Garbage shall have the meaning set forth at Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division (Georgia EPD, chapter 391-3-4-.01(21)).

Gross receipts means the total amount collected by the company from any and all customers for services rendered under authority of this article as a result of charges for service. Gross receipts shall not include the infrastructure maintenance fee identified in this article.

Hazardous materials means any pollutant, contaminant, hazardous or toxic substance, constituent or material, including, without limitation, petroleum products and their derivatives, or other substances, regulated under or pursuant to any environmental laws. The term "hazardous materials" also includes any pollutant, contaminant, hazardous or toxic substance, constituent or material, including, without limitation, petroleum products and their derivatives, or other substance that is, after the date first written above, deemed hazardous by any judicial or governmental entity, body or agency having jurisdiction to make that determination.

Hazardous waste means any waste regulated under or pursuant to any environmental laws, including, but not limited to, any solid waste which has been defined as a hazardous waste in regulations promulgated by the board of natural resources, chapter 291-3-11. The term "hazardous waste" also includes hazardous materials and any waste that is, after the effective date of this agreement, deemed hazardous by any judicial or governmental entity, board, body or agency having jurisdiction to make that determination. The term "hazardous waste" will be construed to have the broader, more encompassing definition where a conflict exists in the definitions employed by two or more governmental entities having concurrent or overlapping jurisdiction over hazardous waste.

Residential unit means any structure, including single-family and multifamily dwellings of four units or less, the primary purpose for which is for living.

Solid waste means the collection of residential and commercial nonrecyclable waste, residential and commercial recyclable waste, and residential yard trimmings/waste.

Term means a period of one year from the effective date.

Waste means all perishable and nonperishable solid, semisolid, and liquid wastes, including residential or commercial garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semisolid wastes, and other discarded solid and semisolid wastes.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 1, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-20. Grant of nonexclusive contract.

(a) The city shall hereby grant to companies a nonexclusive contract, pursuant to the terms set forth herein, to use the public streets, alleys, roads and thoroughfares within the city for the purpose of operating and engaging in the business of collecting and disposing of waste; including, but not limited to, contracting with customers and providing service pursuant to contract therefor, placing and servicing containers, operating trucks, vehicles and trailers, and such other operations and activity as are customary and/or incidental to such business and service.

(b) It is illegal for any company to operate outside the terms of this agreement. Should companies engage in operations that violate this contract, or operate without first notifying the city of acceptance of this contract's terms, said company is guilty of an offense.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 2, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-21. Term.

The term of any agreement is for a period of one year beginning on the effective date of the contract execution and terminating on the first anniversary of said date. The company shall begin performance under this contract immediately after the effective date of the contract execution.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 3, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-22. Scope and nature of operation.

(a) *Residential and commercial refuse and waste.* The company may collect and deliver for disposal all residential and commercial refuse and waste accumulated within the corporate limits of the city by the company's customers and the words "refuse," "garbage," "trash" and "waste," when used in this article, are used for convenience and, unless the context shows otherwise, refer residential and commercial refuse and waste. The company will furnish the personnel and equipment to collect refuse, provide the services described herein, and as contracted for with its customers, in an efficient and businesslike manner.

(b) *Containers, bins and other services.* Service-provided company shall provide container, bin and other collection service for the collection of residential and commercial refuse and waste according to the individual customer agreements and applicable city regulations and shall make provision for the special collection of such refuse and waste upon request. The company shall cause or require its equipment, containers and bins to be kept and maintained in a manner to not cause or create a threat to the public health and shall keep the same in a good state of repair.

(c) *Collection operation.*

(1) *Collection times.* Save and except as provided in this section, collection shall not start before 7:00 a.m. nor continue after 7:00 p.m. at any location. Operations may only be conducted Monday through Saturday.

(2) *Variances.* Company may request variances to this collection period for properties in which normal collection procedures would cause a clear and present safety hazard. All requests for variances must be submitted to the city manager, or his designee, and include documentation of the hazard created by the collection operation period.

(3) *Complaints.* Should a collection operation variance be granted and the city receive complaints about the collection operation, the city shall verify and substantiate the factual basis for the complaint. Should the complaints be substantiated, the collection operation variance will be revoked, and the company is required to operate within the collection times set forth in subsection (c)(1) of this section.

(d) *Holidays.* The company shall observe such holidays as it, in its sole discretion, determines appropriate.

(e) *Customer service telephone information.* All companies must maintain a customer service telephone number while conducting business within the city. The telephone number must be publicly listed in a phone book and available through directory assistance. Each company providing trash receptacles, whether commercial or residential, must mark each receptacle with the company's name and telephone number in letters not less than 1 1/2 inches in height. Each company must provide a mechanism to accept, investigate, and respond to customer complaints. Companies are strongly encouraged to use multimedia devices including interactive websites, e-mail, fax, and automated telephone systems. Service calls received by the city as a result of noncompany performance will result in the consideration of revocation of a nonexclusive contract or the city's choice to not renew an existing agreement.

(f) *Minimum requirements for invoices.* Any invoice, bill, statement, or other device intended to request remittance by the customer to the company of funds for payment of service shall include, at a minimum, the company's telephone number and payment methods available to customers.

(g) *Responsibility for customer education.* It is the company's obligation and responsibility to educate all customers on industry trends and best practices relating to solid waste collection, removal, and disposal. Such education programs must consist of the following elements: recycling; holiday schedules; new customer information; and any service-related items. All companies have the obligation to inform customers of any noncollected trash or items placed for collection by the customer but not covered under the agreement between the customer and the company. Further, it is the company's obligation and responsibility to educate customers on days of collection for each specific service provided.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 4, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-23. Vehicles to be covered and identified.

All vehicles used by the company for the collection and transportation of refuse is covered at all times while loaded and in transit to prevent the blowing or scattering of refuse onto the public streets or properties adjacent thereto, and such vehicles is clearly marked with the company's name and telephone number in letters not less than 1 1/2 inches in height.

(1) The company must provide a comprehensive and proactive driver safety education program which encourages safety on city streets. Such program must be demonstrated and

conveyed to the city. The company must comply with all other regulatory agencies, both local, state, or otherwise, with respect to commercial vehicle operation within the city. Service calls received by the city as a result of noncompany performance will result in the consideration of revoking a nonexclusive contract or the city's choice to not renew an existing agreement.

(2) The company must manage collection services delivered within the city to minimize the number of vehicles on city roads. Coordination between haulers and service providers is strongly encouraged to manage service vehicles on residential streets and neighborhoods. Companies may provide a discounted rate for neighborhood or area collection programs in order to promote the reduction of collection vehicles on city streets.

(3) Should the company utilize "scout" trucks to facilitate collection in residential areas where it is not feasible to use standard collection vehicles, such vehicles must be covered at all times while loaded and in transit should they exceed 30 miles per hour or be driven more than 200 yards on a public street.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 5, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-24. Regulation of containers.

The company may rent, lease, provide or define specifications for containers to any customer within the corporate limits of the city for refuse storage and collection purposes subject to the following requirements:

(1) All containers are constructed and maintained according to industry practice.

(2) All containers are equipped with stable covers to prevent blowing or scattering of refuse while being transported for disposal of their contents.

(3) All containers, save and except those being used for the purpose of collecting and storing rubble, building and scrap construction materials, are equipped with covers suitable to prevent blowing or scattering refuse and access to the container by animals while the container is at the site designated by customer.

(4) All containers are periodically cleaned, maintained, serviced and kept in a reasonably good state of repair to prevent the unreasonable accumulation of refuse residues, to avoid excessive odor and harborage for rodents and flies resulting from excessive residues remaining after collection of containers.

(5) All containers are clearly marked with the company's name and telephone number in letters not less than 1 1/2 inches in height.

(6) All containers shall not be on public rights-of-way and are located so as to not interfere, block, obstruct or impede the normal use of any sidewalk, street, alley driveway or fire lane, or to block, obstruct or impede sight distance at street, road or alley intersections.

(7) All containers, bins, or other collection instruments must be kept free from graffiti, rust, broken and nonoperational parts and pieces, and litter in and around the area.

(8) It is the responsibility of each company to educate their customers on the regulations of containers and maintain industry standards, policies, and procedures, which promote an aesthetically pleasing environment in and around all refuse and waste containers and receptacles.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 6, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-25. Disposal of refuse.

(a) The company will deliver all refuse and waste collected from its customers within the city, except for materials which the company may select for recovery and recycling, to a disposal facility that is permitted by the EPD to accept such refuse and waste. Rules and regulations governing hours of operation and disposal practices at the disposal facility will be observed and followed by the company while engaged in the disposal of refuse pursuant to this article. Any items collected as part of a recycling program are delivered to a facility where recovery and reuse occurs.

(b) Should any company choose to offload or dispose of materials collected by one vehicle into another for transport to the final disposal facility, the company should make every available effort to perform such refuse transfer on property owned by the company or privately owned property where the company has an agreement with the property owner to perform such activity. In the event any transfer occurs on public land, including streets, alleys, rights-of-way, roads, thoroughfares, avenues, parkways, expressways, or other areas designed and designated for public travel, the company shall make every effort available to clean the area after completion of the transfer to ensure the area is maintained at the same or better level than if the area was not be used for this activity.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 7, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-26. Contract and rental fees.

The streets, rights-of-way, and public easements to be used by the company in the operation of its business within the boundaries of the city, as such boundaries now exist and exist from time to time during the term of this contract, are valuable public properties acquired and maintained by the city at great expense to its taxpayers, and the city will incur costs to regulate and administer this article. In consideration of such benefits, costs and expenses, the company shall through the term of its contract collect an infrastructure maintenance fee equal to five percent of the company's gross receipts to customers within the city, exclusive of sales tax.

(1) *Fees paid.* The infrastructure maintenance fee is payable quarterly to the city and delivered to the city in function together with a statement indicating the derivation and calculation of such payment. Each such quarterly payment is due on the 15th day of the second month following the end of the quarterly period for which said payment is due. The quarterly payments are due on February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 of each year during the term hereof, with the February 15 payment being based upon the company's gross receipts during the calendar quarter ending the prior December 31 and being payment for the rights and privileges granted hereunder for said calendar quarter, the May 15 payment being based upon the company's gross receipts during the calendar quarter ending the prior March 31 and being payment for the rights and privileges granted hereunder for said calendar quarter, the August 15 payment being based upon the company's gross receipts during the calendar quarter ending the prior June 30 and being payment for the rights and privileges granted hereunder for said calendar quarter, and the November 15 payment being based upon the company's gross receipts during the calendar quarter ending the prior September 30 and being payment for the rights and privileges granted hereunder for said calendar quarter. All bills generated by companies after May 1, 2006, shall include the infrastructure maintenance fee. The city shall provide material relating to the education and marketing efforts of the infrastructure maintenance fee as well as provide education and training to company employees to ensure a consistent message is conveyed to constituents of the city. For purposes of verifying the amount of such fee, the books of the company shall at all reasonable times be subject to inspection by the duly authorized representatives of the city.

(2) *Credit for fees paid.* Should the city not have the legal power to agree that the payment of the foregoing sums of money is in lieu of contracts, fees, street or alley rentals or charges, easement or article fees or charges aforesaid, then the city agrees that it will apply so much of said sums of money paid as may be necessary to the company's obligations, if any, to pay any such contract, article charges, other charges, fees, rentals, easement, taxes or charges.

(3) *Reporting.* Any company providing service pursuant to this article or a resulting contract shall from time to time provide the city with the necessary statistics regarding waste collected and disposed which shall allow the city to comply with state reporting requirements. Such information is in the manner and format requested by the city and provide adequate details for the city to maintain compliance with local, state, federal, and all other guidelines relating to solid waste collection, removal, and disposal.

(4) *Dedicated revenue.* The infrastructure maintenance fee collected by the city under this article is dedicated to the following:

- a. Maintenance of the city's streets, corridors, alleys, thoroughfares, and transportation routes;
- b. Administration of contract compliance between customers and companies where service is received as provided in this article; and
- c. Collection of litter and trash within the city.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 8, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-27. Compliance with law.

The company shall conduct under this article in compliance with the material provisions of all applicable local, state and federal laws, rules and regulations, and with the general specifications contained in this article.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 9, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-28. Insurance provided by company.

(a) *Minimum coverage requirements.* The company shall maintain throughout the term of its contract property damage coverage, general liability insurance, and automobile liability insurance for any automobile owned or operated by the company, with an insurance company authorized and licensed to do business in the state and acceptable to the city, insuring against claims for liability and damages for the benefit of the city. The insurance shall include the city as an additional insured. Property damage coverage insurance under this section is a minimum of \$500,000.00. Automobile liability insurance under this section shall, at a minimum, have limits of \$250,000.00 for bodily injury for each person, and \$500,000.00 for each occurrence, and property damage of \$250,000.00 for each occurrence and general liability insurance under this section is a minimum of \$500,000.00 for the protection of the public in connection with:

(1) *Property damage liability.* Property damage liability to persons or damages to property, in any way arising out of or through the acts or omissions of the company, its servants, agents or employees or to which the company's negligence shall in any way contribute;

(2) *Miscellaneous liability.* Arising out of any claim or invasion of the right of privacy, for defamation of any person, or the violation or infringement of any copyright, trademark, trade name, service mark or patent, or of any other right of any person;

(3) *Contractors liability.* Arising out of the company's operations and relationships with any independent contractor or subcontractor.

(b) *Employer's liability of insurance.* If the company is required by state statutes, the company shall maintain throughout the term of the contract resulting from this article the requisite statutory workers' compensation insurance, and a minimum of \$100,000.00 employer's liability insurance. The company is required to show compliance to this section by submitting documentation of such coverage from an approved carrier licensed in the state, or documentation explaining the exemption from employer's liability insurance should they not meet the state requirements to carry such coverage.

(c) *Certificate of insurance.* The insurance policy, or policies, obtained by the company in compliance with this section is approved by the city manager or his designee at their reasonable discretion, and the certificate of insurance for the insurance policy is filed and maintained with the city during the term of the contract resulting from this article with a copy of the endorsement required under subsection (d) of this section to be attached or made a part of such certificate.

(d) *Endorsements.* All insurance policies maintained pursuant to this article shall contain the following conditions by endorsement:

(1) *Additional insured.* The city is an additional insured and the terms "owner" and "city" shall include all authorities, boards, bureaus, commissions, divisions, departments and offices of the city and the individual members, officers, employees and agents thereof in their official capacities and/or while acting on behalf of the city.

(2) *Other insurance clause.* The policy clause "other insurance" shall not apply to the city when the city is an insured on the policy.

(3) *No recourse.* Companies issuing the insurance policies shall not recourse against the city for payment of any premium or assessment.

(e) *Increase requirements.* The city may chose to amend this article to make reasonable adjustments to the insurance coverage and their limits when deemed necessary and prudent based upon changes in statutory law, court decisions, or the claims history of the industry.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 10, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-29. Indemnification and hold harmless.

The company agrees to indemnify, defend and save harmless the city, its agents, officers and employees, against and from any and all claims by or on behalf of any person, firm, corporation or other entity arising from any negligent act or omission or willful misconduct of the company, or any of its agents, contractors, servants, employees or contractors, and from and against all costs, counsel fees, expenses and liabilities incurred in or about any such claim or proceeding brought thereon. Promptly after receipt from any third party by the city of a written notice of any demand, claim or circumstance that, immediately or with the lapse of time, would give rise to a claim or the commencement (or threatened commencement) of any action, proceeding or investigation (an "asserted claim") that may result in losses for which indemnification may be sought hereunder, the city shall give written notice thereof (the "claims notice") to the company provided, however, that a failure to give such notice shall not prejudice the city's right to indemnification hereunder except to the extent that the company is actually and materially prejudiced thereby. The claims notice shall describe the asserted claim in reasonable detail, and shall indicate the amount (estimated, if necessary) of the losses that have been or may be

suffered by the city when such information is available. The company may elect to compromise or defend, at its own expense and by its own counsel, any asserted claim. If the company elects to compromise or defend such asserted claim, it shall, within 20 business days following its receipt of the claims notice (or sooner, if the nature of the asserted claim so required), notify the city of its intent to do so, and the city shall cooperate, at the expense of the company, in the compromise of, or defense against, such asserted claim. If the company elects not to compromise or defend the asserted claim, fails to notify the city of its election as herein provided or contests its obligation to provide indemnification under this agreement, the city may pay, compromise or defend such asserted claim with all reasonable costs and expenses borne by the company. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither the company nor the city shall settle or compromise any claim without the consent of the other party; provided, however, that such consent to settlement or compromise shall not be unreasonably withheld. In any event, the city and the company may participate, at their own expense, in the defense of such asserted claim. If the company chooses to defend any asserted claim, the city shall make available to the company any books, records or other documents within its control that are necessary or appropriate for such defense.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 11, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-30. Forfeiture and terminating of contract.

(a) *Material breach.* In addition to all other rights and powers retained by the city under this article or otherwise, the city reserves the right to declare any resulting contract from this article forfeited and to terminate the contract and all rights and privileges of the company hereunder in the event of a material breach of the terms and conditions hereof. A material breach by the company shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) *Fees.* Failure to pay the fees set out in section 46-26;

(2) *Telephone listings.* Failure to keep and maintain a telephone listing and office or answering service that is available by phone without long distance charge during regular business hours for service to the public, and which telephone or office shall, at minimum, provide and maintain the following services:

a. Coordinate and provide information concerning deposits, payments and accounts to customers and prospective customers;

b. Respond to customer and prospective customer questions and issues about billings, accounts, deposits and services;

c. Coordination with the city with respect to private sector and public works projects and issues related to or affecting the company's operation; and

d. Immediate response, upon request, to police, fire and other emergency situations in which the public health and safety requires action with respect to or assistance regarding company's property.

(3) *Provision of services.* Failure to materially provide the services provided for in this article within six months of execution of this contract;

(4) *Misrepresentation.* Material misrepresentation of fact in the application for or negotiation of any contract resulting from this article; or

(5) *Conviction.* Conviction of any director, officer, employee, or agent of the company of the offense of bribery or fraud connected with or resulting from the award of a contract from this article.

(b) *Operation information.* Material misrepresentation of fact knowingly made to the city with respect to or regarding the company's operations, management, revenues, services or reports required pursuant to this article.

(c) *Economic hardship.* The company shall not be excused by mere economic hardship nor by misfeasance or malfeasance of its directors, officers or employees.

(d) *Forfeiture and proceedings.* Any unwarranted and intentional neglect, failure or refusal of the company to comply with any material provision of this article or resulting contract within 30 days after written notice from city setting forth the specific provision and noncompliance, said notice to be mailed to company at its principal place of business by certified mail, return receipt requested, is deemed a breach of this article, and the city council, upon notice to the company and hearing, may, for good cause, declare a contract forfeited and exclude company from further use of the streets of the city under this article, and the company shall thereupon surrender all rights in and under this article and contract.

(1) *Proceedings.* In order for the city to declare a forfeiture pursuant to section 46-26(1), this subsection (d) and subsection (d)(3) of this section, the city shall make a written demand that the company comply with any such provision, rule, order, or determination under or pursuant to this article. If such violation by the company continues for a period of 30 days following such written demand without written proof that the corrective action has been taken or is being actively and expeditiously pursued, the council may take under consideration the issue of termination of the resulting contract from this article. The city shall cause to be served upon the company, at least 20 days prior to the date of such a council meeting, a written notice of intent to request such termination and the time and place of the meeting. Notice is given of the meeting and issue which the council is to consider.

(2) *Hearing.* The council shall hear and consider the issue, hear any person interested therein, and shall determine whether or not any violation by the company has occurred.

(3) *Forfeiture.* If the council shall determine that the violation by the company was the fault of the company and within its control, the council may declare the contract forfeited and terminated, or the council may grant to the company a period of time for compliance.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 12, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-31. Transfer, sale or conveyance by company.

The company shall not transfer, assign, sell or convey any rights granted under any resulting contract from this article without the prior approval of the council expressed by article; provided that this article shall not apply to vehicles, replacements, maintenance, upgrades or modifications of equipment, machinery, containers and buildings by company for the purpose of maintaining and continuing its operation within the city; and provided further that company may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the city, transfer, assign, sell or convey this article to a wholly owned subsidiary of the company or to an affiliated entity that is under common control with company (e.g., has a common parent entity).

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 13, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-32. Foreclosure.

Upon the foreclosure or other judicial sale of all or a substantial part of the assets and property of the company used for and dedicated to providing service pursuant to this article, the company shall notify the city of such fact, and such notification shall be treated as a notification that a change in control of the company has taken place and the provisions of this article governing the consent of the council to such change in control of the company shall apply. Upon the foreclosure or judicial sale, or the leasing of all or a substantial part of the property and assets of the company dedicated to and used for the purposes of providing service pursuant to this article, without the prior approval of the council, the council may, upon hearing and notice, terminate any contract resulting from this article.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 14, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-33. Receivership and bankruptcy.

The council shall have the right to cancel any contract resulting from this article 120 days after the appointment of a receiver or trustee to take over and conduct the business of the company, whether in receivership, reorganization, bankruptcy, other action or preceding, whether voluntary or involuntary, unless such receivership or trusteeship shall have been vacated prior to the expiration of said 120 days, unless:

(1) *Trustee compliance.* Within 120 days after his election or appointment, such receiver trustee shall have fully complied with all the provisions of this article and remedied all defaults thereunder; or

(2) *Trustee agreement.* Such receiver or trustee, within 120 days, shall have executed an agreement, duly approved by the court having jurisdiction, whereby the receiver or trustee assumes and agrees to be bound by each and every provision of this article granted to the company.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 15, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-34. Retention of city police powers.

The city retains and reserves all of its police powers and the rights, privileges, and immunities that it now has under the law to regulate, patrol and police the streets and public ways within the city, and the granting of any contract as a result of this article shall in no way interfere with the improvements to, or maintenance of, any street, alley or public way, and the rights of the city to use said streets, alleys and public ways.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 16, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-35. Amendments of city articles and regulations.

The city reserves the right and power, pursuant to its police power, after due notice to the company, to modify, amend, alter, change or eliminate any rules, regulations, fees, charges and rates of the city, and to impose such additional conditions that are not inconsistent with the rights granted by this article, upon the company and all persons, firms or entities of the same class as the company, as may be reasonably necessary in the discretion council to preserve and protect the public, health, safety and welfare and/or insure adequate service to the public.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 17, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-36. Taxes.

The company shall promptly pay all lawful ad valorem taxes, levies and assessments, if any, that are imposed upon the company. Absent an administrative or judicial challenge, or appeal, the failure to pay any such tax, levy or assessment is a breach of this article.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 18, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-37. Public necessity.

The council hereby finds and declares that the public welfare, convenience and necessity require the service which is to be furnished by the company.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 19, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-38. Severability.

If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, part or provision hereof is adjudged invalid or unconstitutional the same shall not affect the validity hereof as a whole or any part or provision other than the part or parts held invalid or unconstitutional.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 20, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-39. Interpretation.

The use of captions or headings for the various sections of this article are for convenience of parties only and do not reflect the intent of the parties. The rule of interpretation to solve ambiguities in a contract against the party drafting such contract shall not apply to this article.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 21, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-40. No suspension of laws.

All provisions of the ordinances of the city as now existing or as may be amended from time to time, and all provisions of the statutes of the state applicable to general law cities is a part of any resulting contract from this article as fully as if the same had been expressly stated herein, and said city retains and may exercise all of the governmental and police powers and all other rights and powers not directly inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions of this article.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 22, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-41. Peaceful employment.

From and after the effective date of the ordinance from which this article is derived, the city and the company is and are hereby authorized and entitled to act in reliance upon the terms, conditions and provisions of this article and any resulting contract and, subject thereto, the company shall collect rates for service, operate and conduct its business and work within the city, and enjoy the benefits and privileges of this article during the term hereof.

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 23, 2-20-2007)

Sec. 46-42. Acceptance by company.

Within 30 days after February 20, 2007, or within 30 days of establishing a business within the corporate city limits, all companies operating a residential or commercial refuse waste service shall file with the city its acceptance of the terms and provisions of this article, and request for contract. The acceptance and request for contract is in writing on the company's letterhead and provide as follows:

City of Sandy Springs
Attention: City Manager
7840 Roswell Road, Suite 550
Sandy Springs, GA 30350

_____(the "Company"), acting by and through an officer who is acting within its official capacity and authority, hereby accepts this article to operate a refuse and solid waste collection and disposal system within the city as said article is set forth and provided herewith. The company agrees to be bound and governed by each term, provision and condition of the article, to accept and to give the benefits provided by the article, and to perform each service and duty set forth and provided for in the article in a businesslike and reasonable manner and in compliance with the article.

TABLE INSET:

	Company:
	By:_____
	Printed Name:_____
	Title:_____

(Ord. No. 2007-02-14, § 26, 2-20-2007)

IV. Letter of Capacity Assurance



RECEIVED
SEP 05 2008
City of Sandy Springs
Community Development

PINE BLUFF LANDFILL
13807 E. Cherokee Drive
Ball Ground, GA 30107
(770) 479-2936
(770) 479-3265 Fax

Date: September 3, 2008

Julie B. Eldridge, AICP
Senior Planner
City of Sandy Springs
7810 Roswell Road, Building 500
Sandy Springs, Georgia 30350

RE: 10 Year Landfill Capacity Assurance

Dear Ms. Eldridge:

This letter serves as a disposal capacity assurance for waste generated by the City of Sandy Springs, GA from 2007 to 2017. The Georgia EPD permit number for this facility is 028-039D (SL).

This assurance is based upon the City of Sandy Springs disposing of approximately 130,000 tons of waste at this facility on an annual basis.

We thank the City of Sandy Springs for this business partnership and look forward to providing environmentally sound waste disposal options for the foreseeable future.

Sincerely,

Bogdan Mykhailas
District Manager

